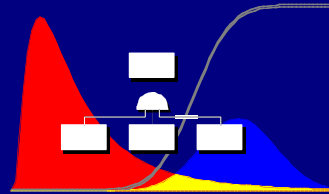


Early Design Insights with Digital Functional Vehicle

by
Andreas Vlahinos & Tony Markel
National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)



Fuel Cell Technology for Advanced Vehicles
Rochester Institute of Technology
Rochester, New York

April 23-25, 2002



NREL, CENTER FOR TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGIES AND SYSTEMS



National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)



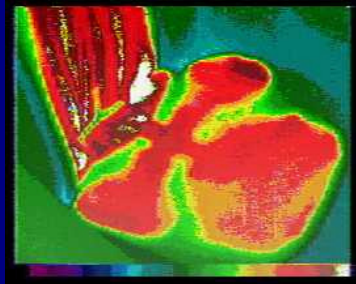
- NREL Mission
 - Lead the nation toward a sustainable energy future by developing renewable energy technologies, improving energy efficiency, advancing related science and engineering, and facilitating commercialization
- Established in 1977 as Solar Energy Research Institute (Achieved National Laboratory status in 1992)
- One of eleven DOE National Laboratories
- Current staff of approximately 780
- Estimated operating budget of \$188M for FY00
- Located in Golden, Colorado, USA (15 miles west of Denver)



NREL, CENTER FOR TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGIES AND SYSTEMS

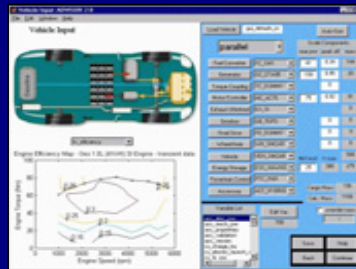


Hybrid Electric Vehicle Program at NREL Involves 3 Main Areas of Emphasis

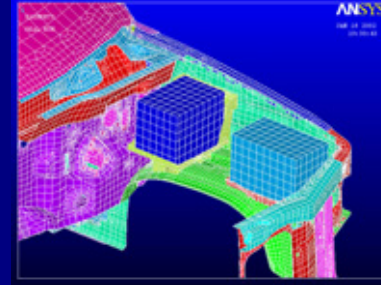


Vehicle Auxiliary
Load Reduction

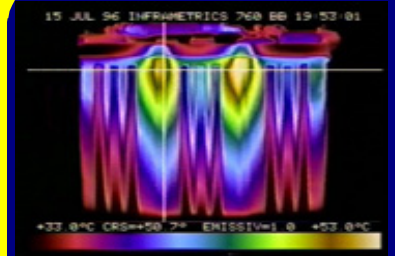
ADVISOR



Digital Functional Vehicle



Vehicle Systems Analysis



Battery Thermal
Management

Big 3 Partnership
PNGV -> 55 mpg > 80 mpg
Multi-Platform, FreedomCAR

DaimlerChrysler



Ford



GM



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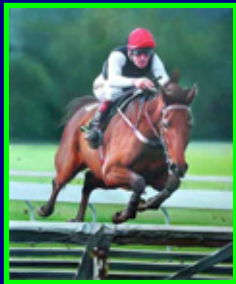
DOE & Digital Functional Vehicle Objectives

- DOE:

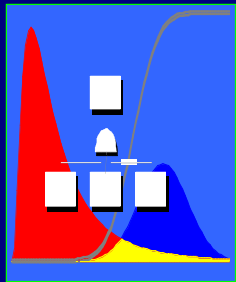


- Decrease petroleum consumption and emissions of light-duty vehicle transportation while maintaining safety and affordability

- DFV:



- Enable and accelerate new fuel efficiency technologies (HEV, Fuel Cells, Manufacturing) by removing technical barriers



- Investigate, develop and implement lightweight design processes for achieving improved fuel economy in high volume production vehicles

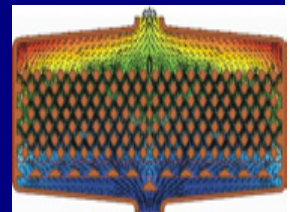
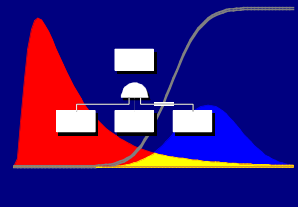
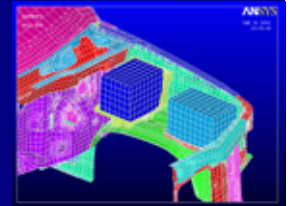


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Key working strategies to achieve DFV objectives

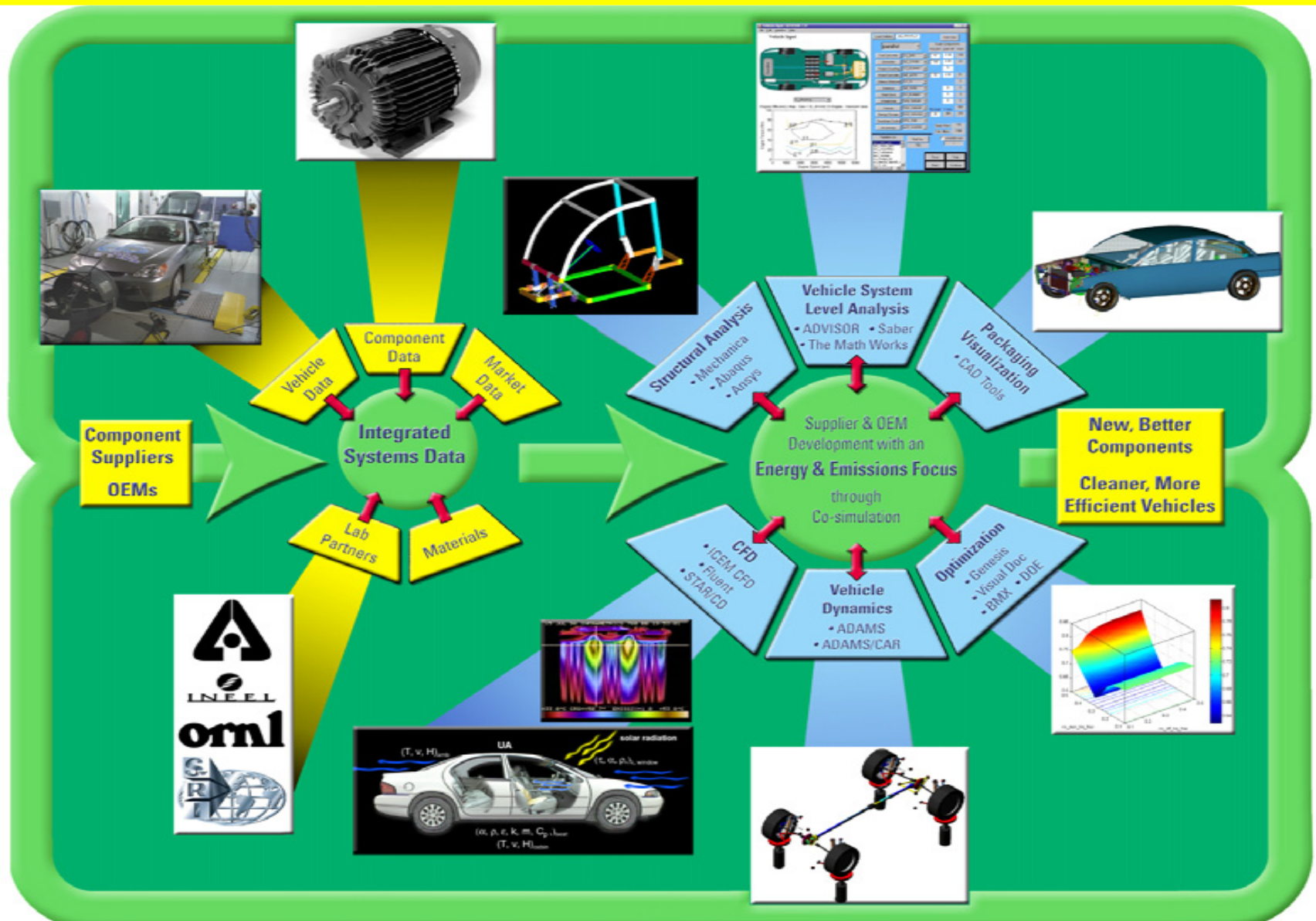
- Work with industry to identify projects with energy savings potential
- Focus on math-based processes in ALL phases of the design process (Conceptual -> CAD -> CAE -> Manufacturing)
- Utilization of innovative design processes that lead to efficient load path generation (topology optimization, behavioral modeling, etc)
- Ultra lightweight designs that achieve the desired quality level (i.e. 6σ) via probabilistic modeling of variations
- Utilization of multi-physics optimization to impact, enable and accelerate the implementation of new fuel efficiency technologies
- Technology Transfer to automotive industry



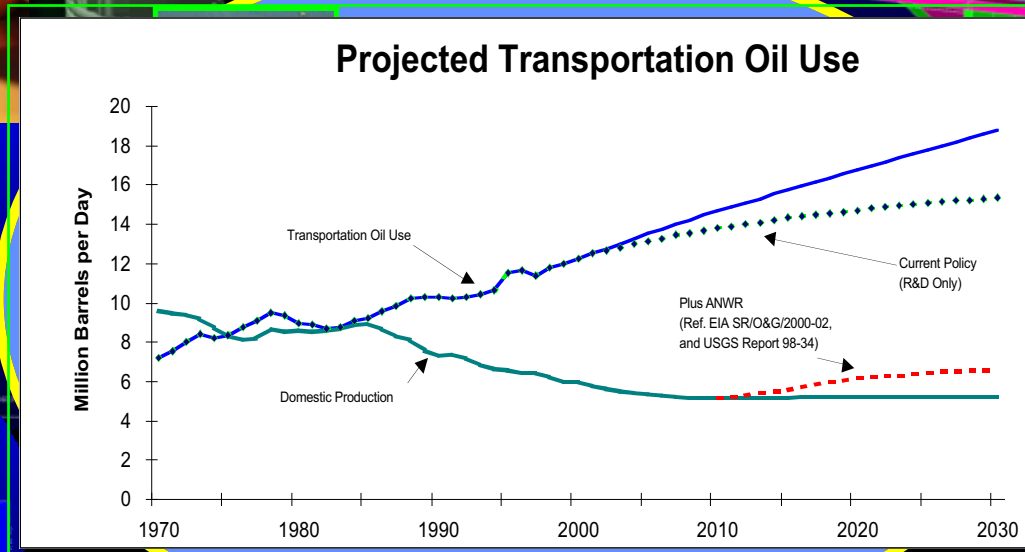
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A collection of integrated software modeling **tools and processes** that enable the evaluation, design & optimization of new energy-saving automotive technologies such as HEVs and Fuel Cells.



Digital Functional Vehicle Accomplishments

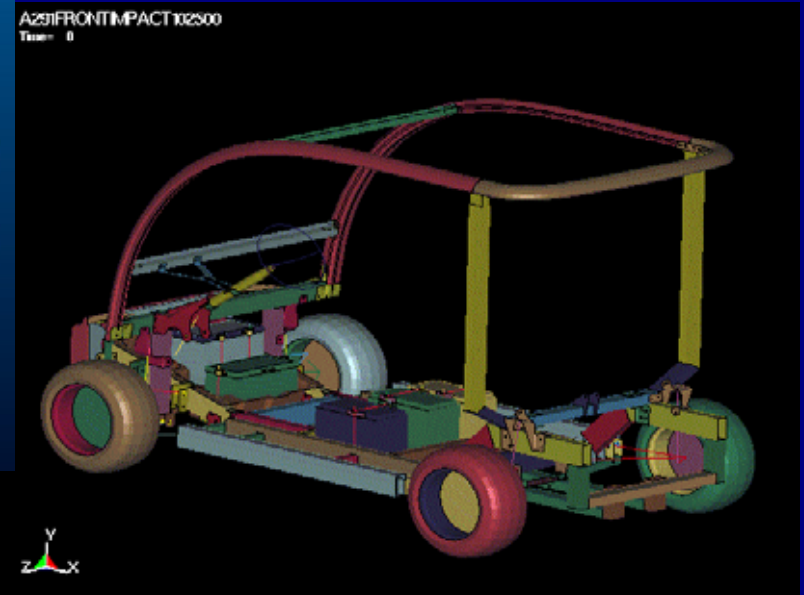


Rapid Development of FORD Think-mobility NEV



- Suspension Design Process
 - Space Claim Envelop
 - Optimization of Suspension Characteristic
- Chassis Design Process
 - Multi-Functional Attribute Balancing
 - Topology Optimization

Fuel Cell weight redistribution may have significant impact on safety

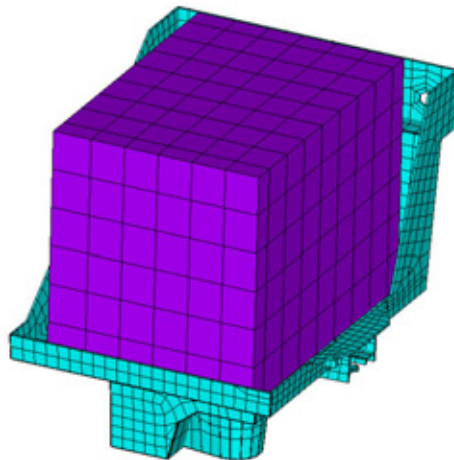
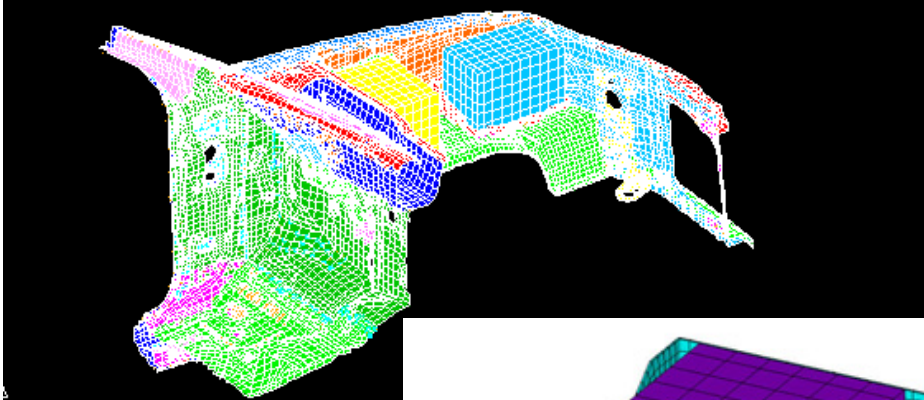


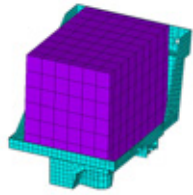
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Body-in-White Weight Reduction via Probabilistic Modeling of Manufacturing Variations

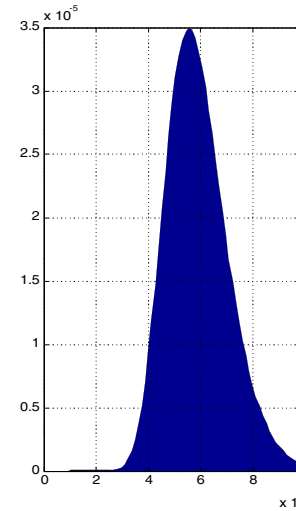
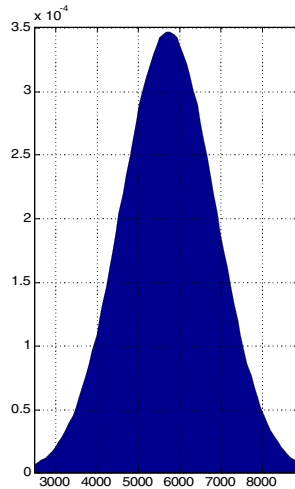
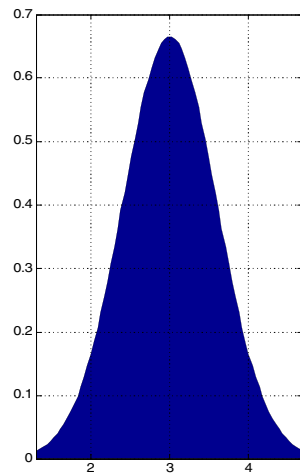


- Probabilistic Durability Modeling of Manufacturing Variations coupled with optimization can avoid over-design, reduce component weight by 17% and achieve six-sigma quality levels





Probability Distributions of input and output variables

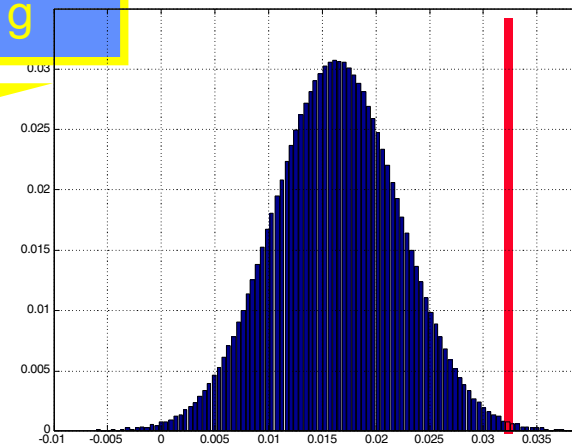


Thickness (3.8-4.2)

Modulus E

Loading 6 g

Probabilistic Design Loop

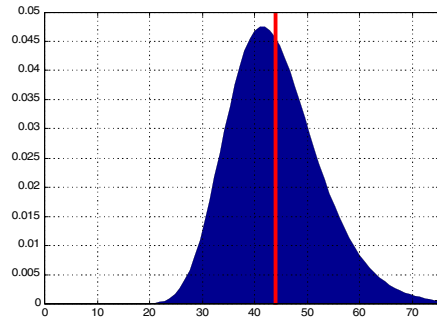


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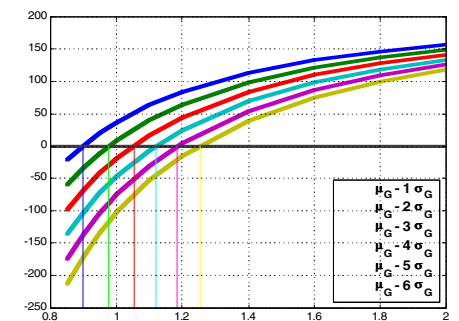
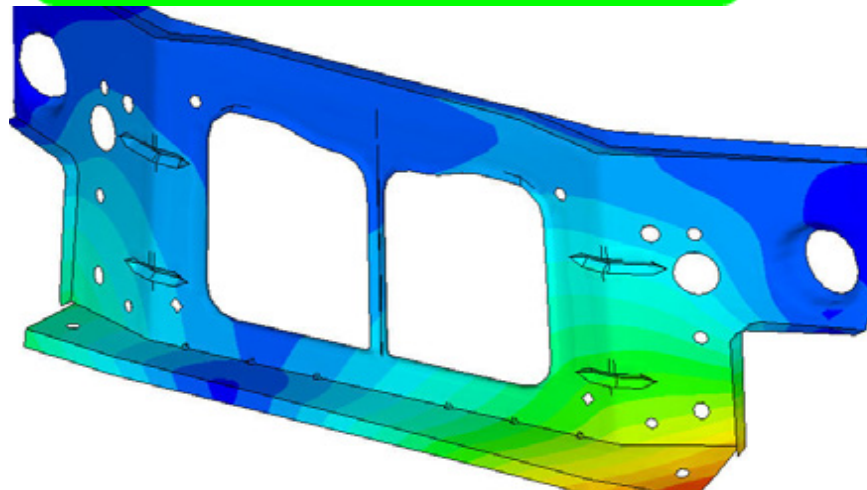
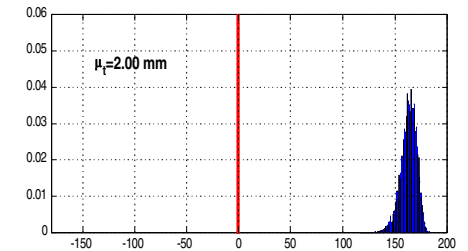
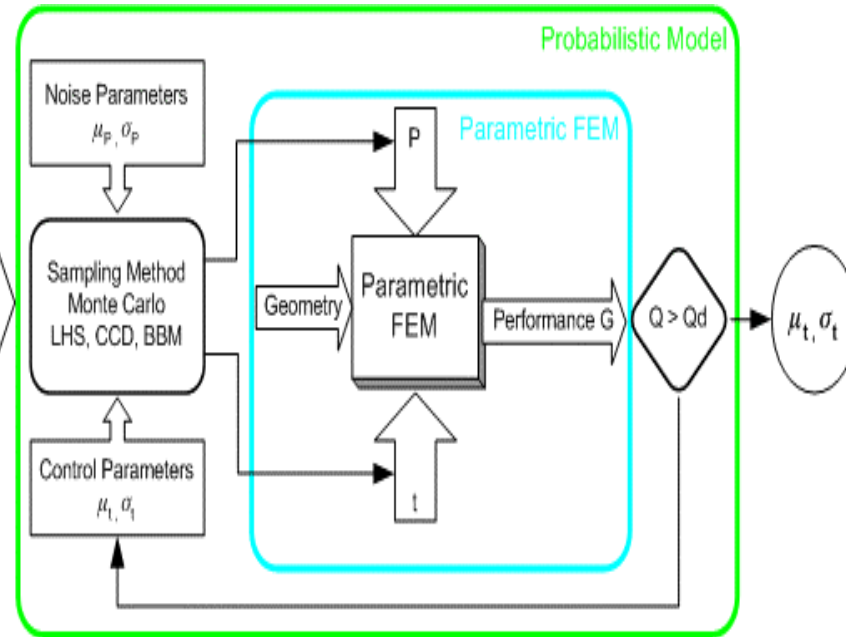
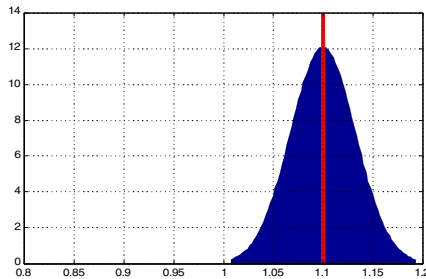




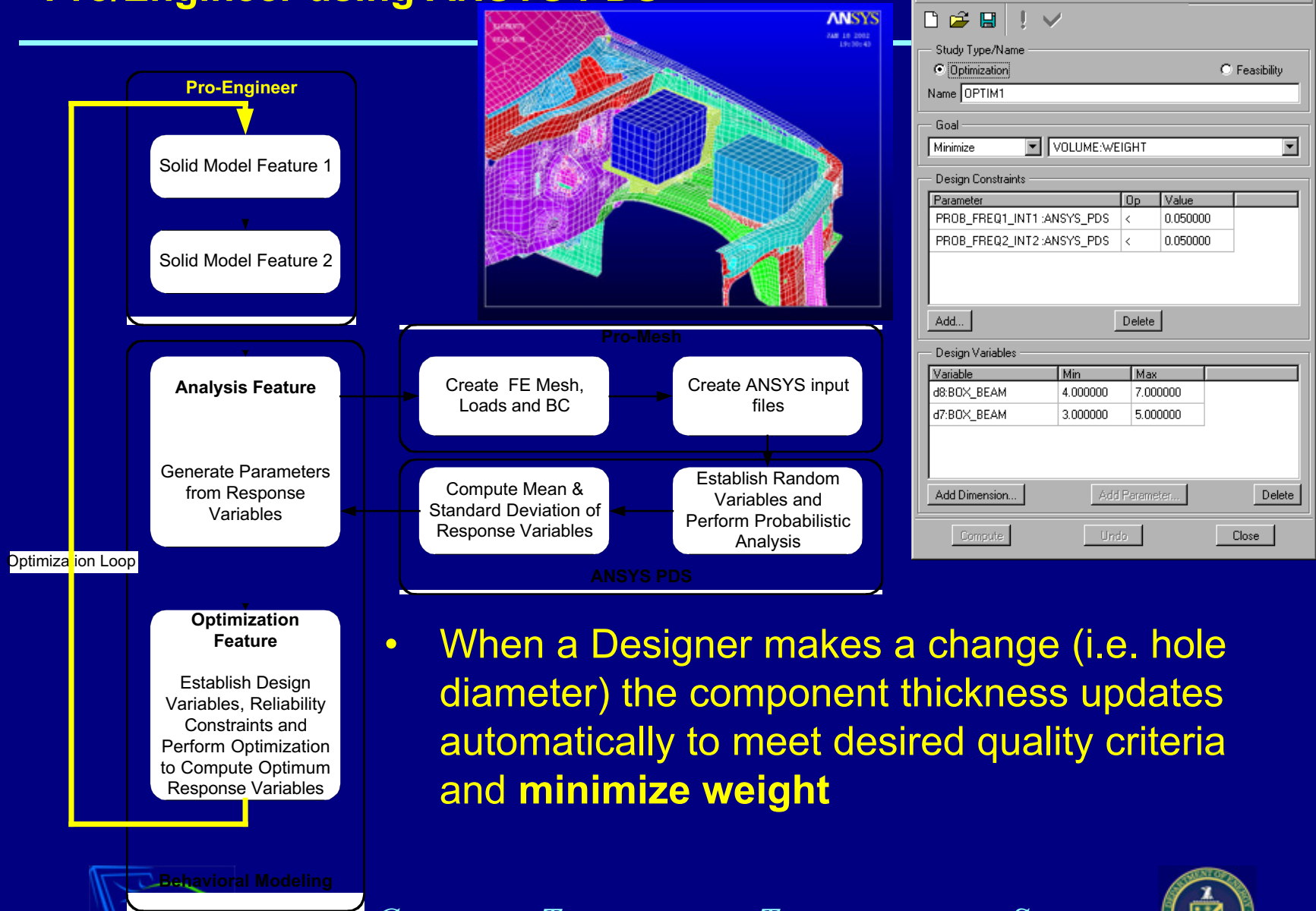
Robust Optimization for Weight Reduction & 6 σ Quality (Workflow)



Desired
Quality



Workflow for Reliability Based Optimization within Pro/Engineer using ANSYS PDS



- When a Designer makes a change (i.e. hole diameter) the component thickness updates automatically to meet desired quality criteria and **minimize weight**

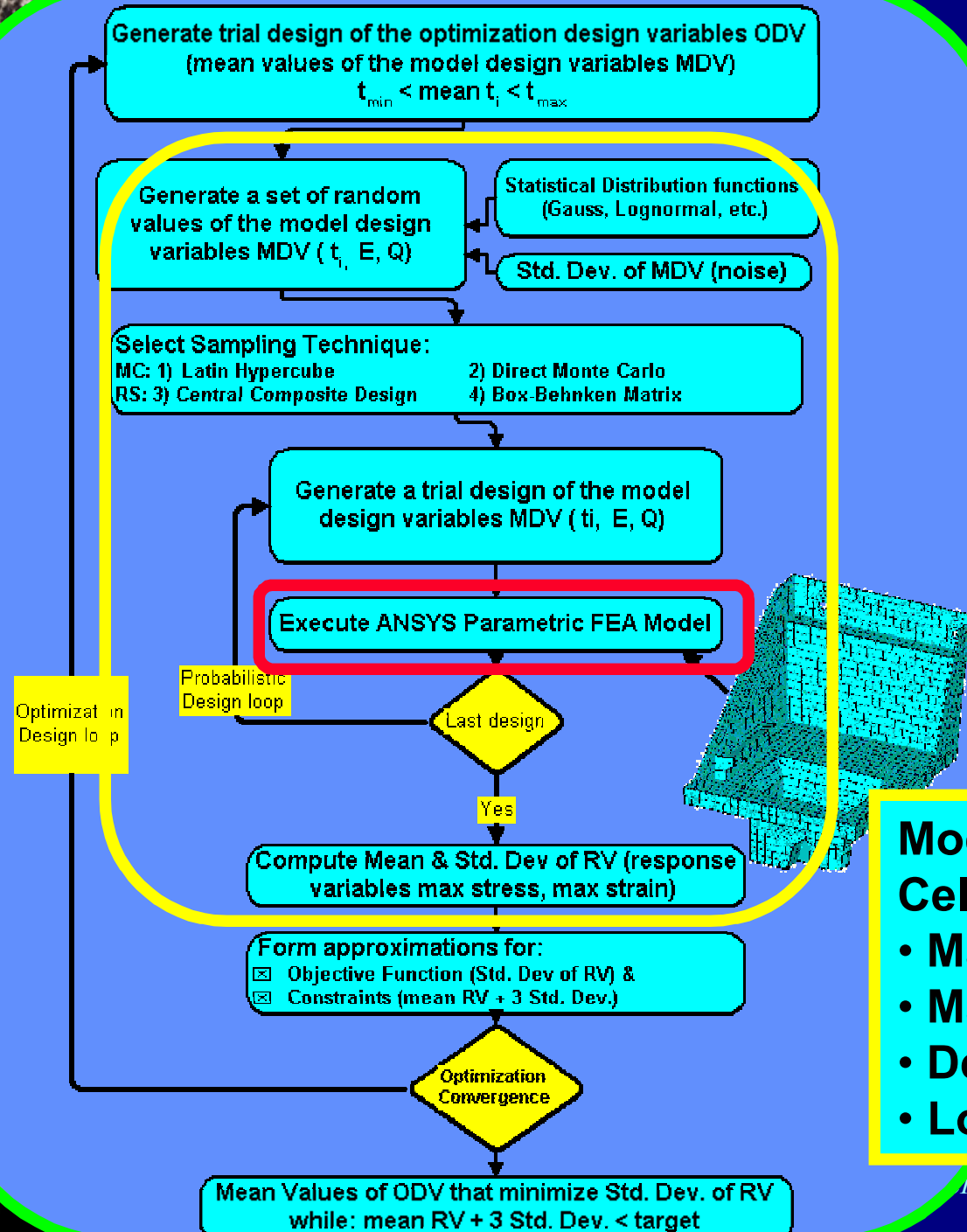


Workflow

Automatic, No Manual iteration:
CAD -> Meshing -> FEA

Probabilistic Design Loop

Optimization Loop with reliability constraints

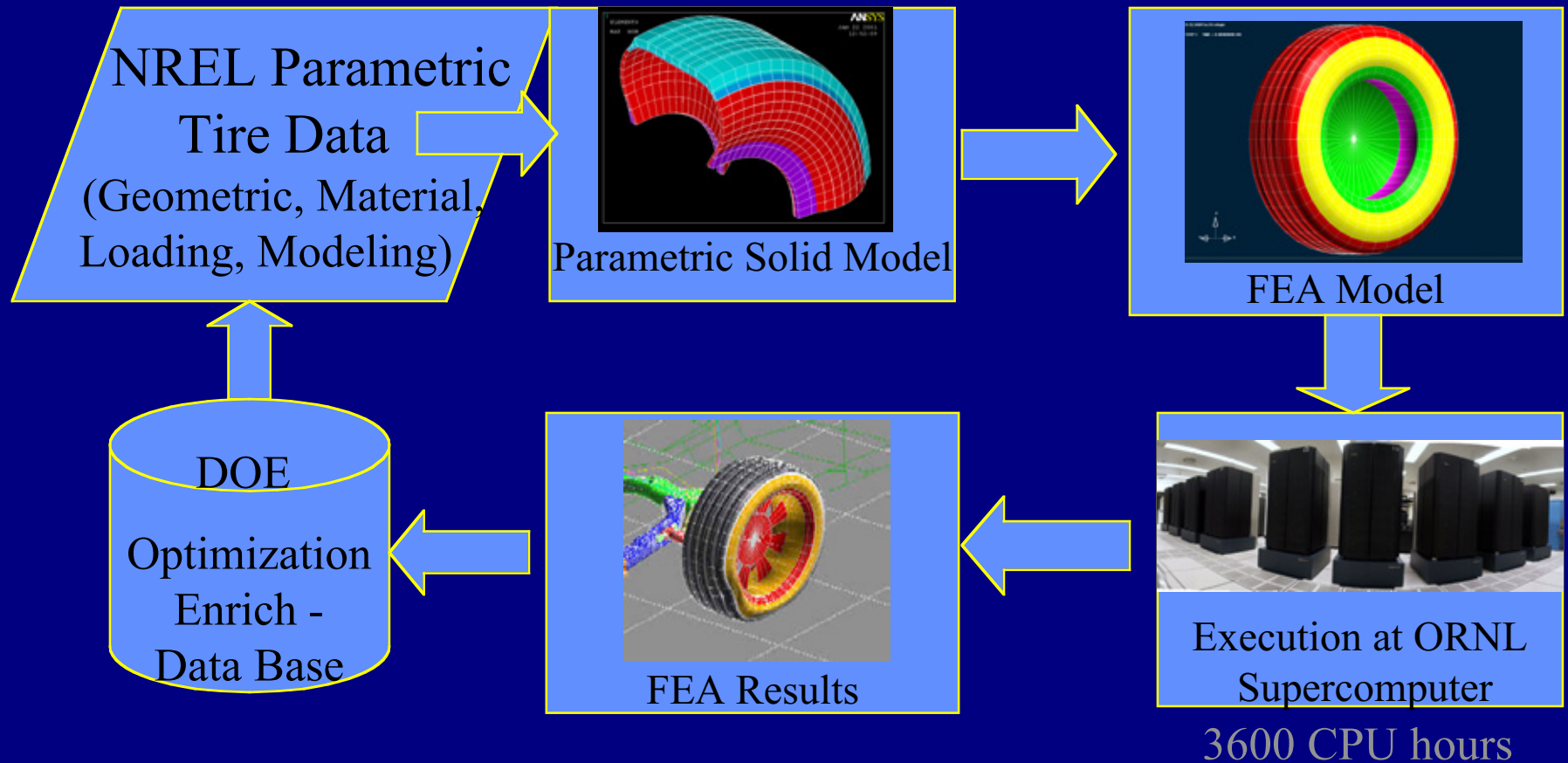


Modeling Variation of Fuel Cells in:

- Manufacturing (t, w, h)
- Material Properties (E, K, p)
- Degradation in time
- Loading Conditions (T, P)

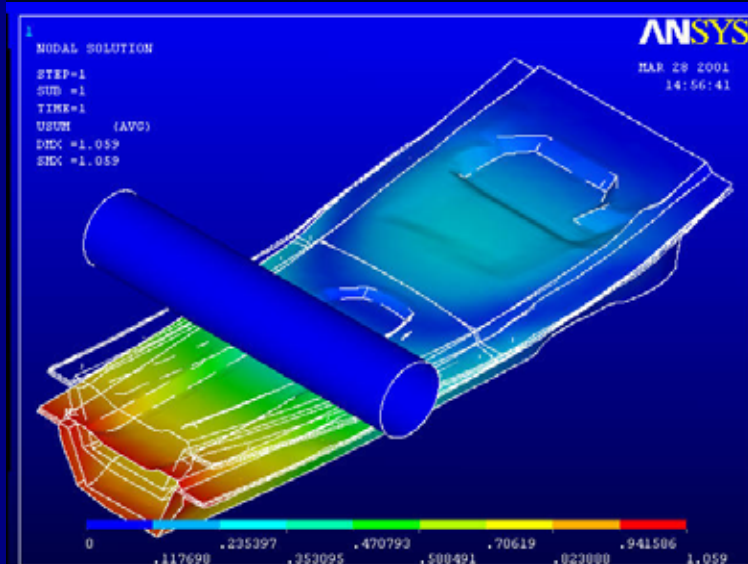
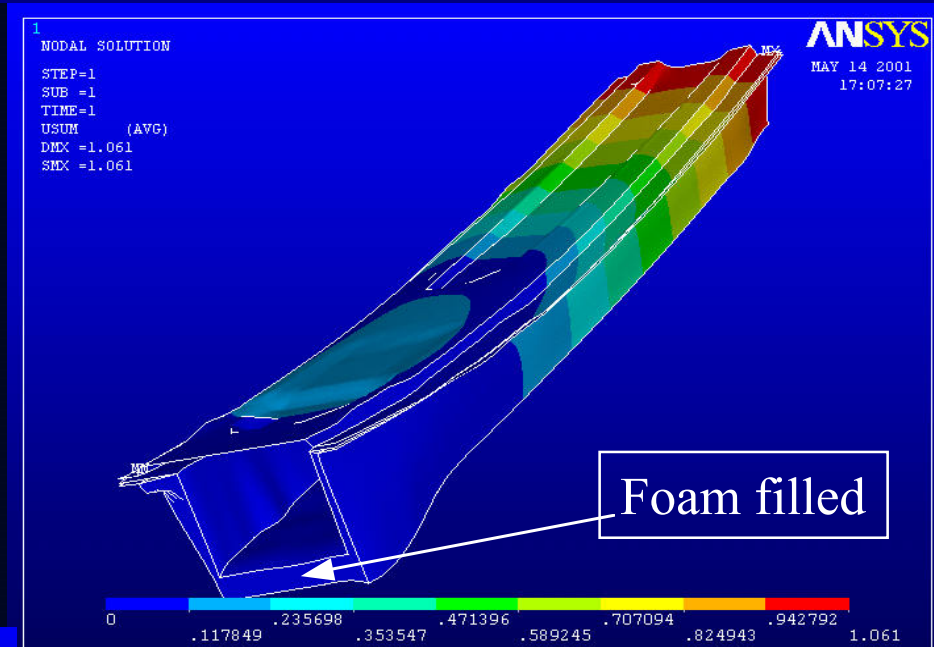
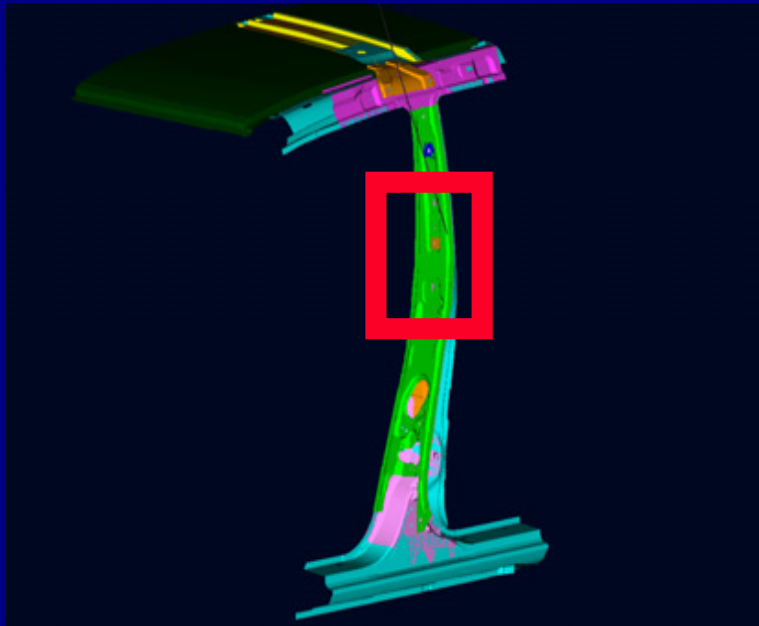


Advanced Engineering Environment for Tire Modeling at NREL



Selection of key design parameters that are most influential to Fuel Cell attributes & use of optimization algorithms to derive best choice of design parameters

Enabling Light Weight Aluminum Auto Body technology by removing the safety barrier

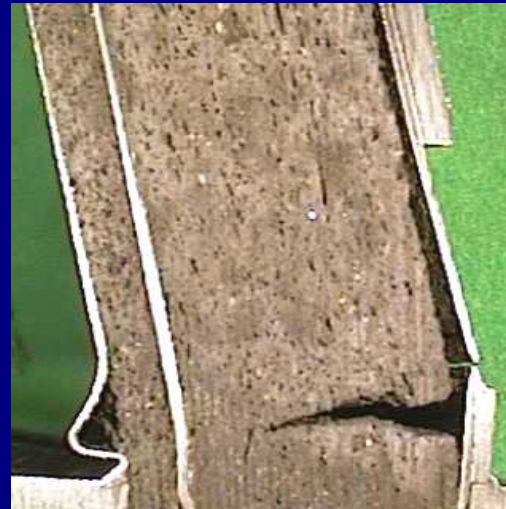
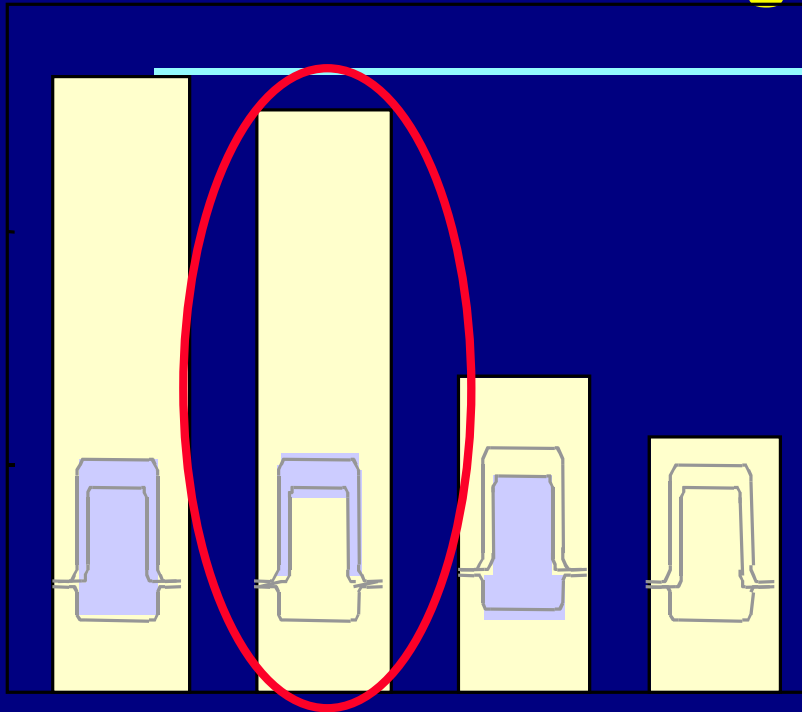
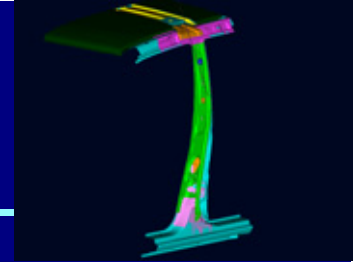


Modular Aluminum Components
Partially Filled
with Structural Foam can
achieve crashworthiness
equivalent to steel structures.

Ford Motor Company SYSTEMS



Bending Moment Strength



Whole filling



Partial filling
(Outer side)

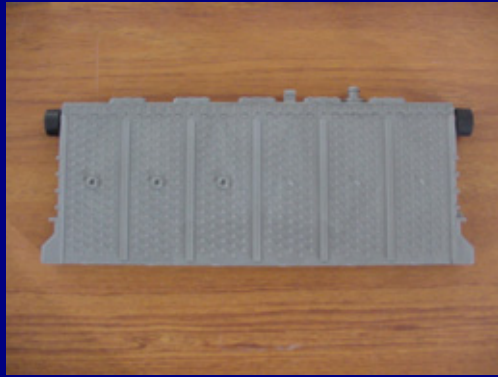
**Effective Collaboration Model:
NREL's Simulation capabilities and
partners experimental validation**



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Process for Battery Thermal Analysis



Thermal modeling & management improves performance of HEV's battery pack.

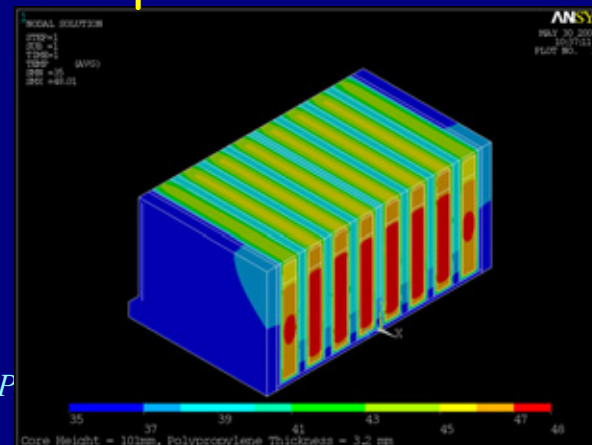
Used NREL's unique analysis and testing capabilities determine the thermal performance and cooling requirements

ADVISOR predicts thermal loading for a realistic drive cycle

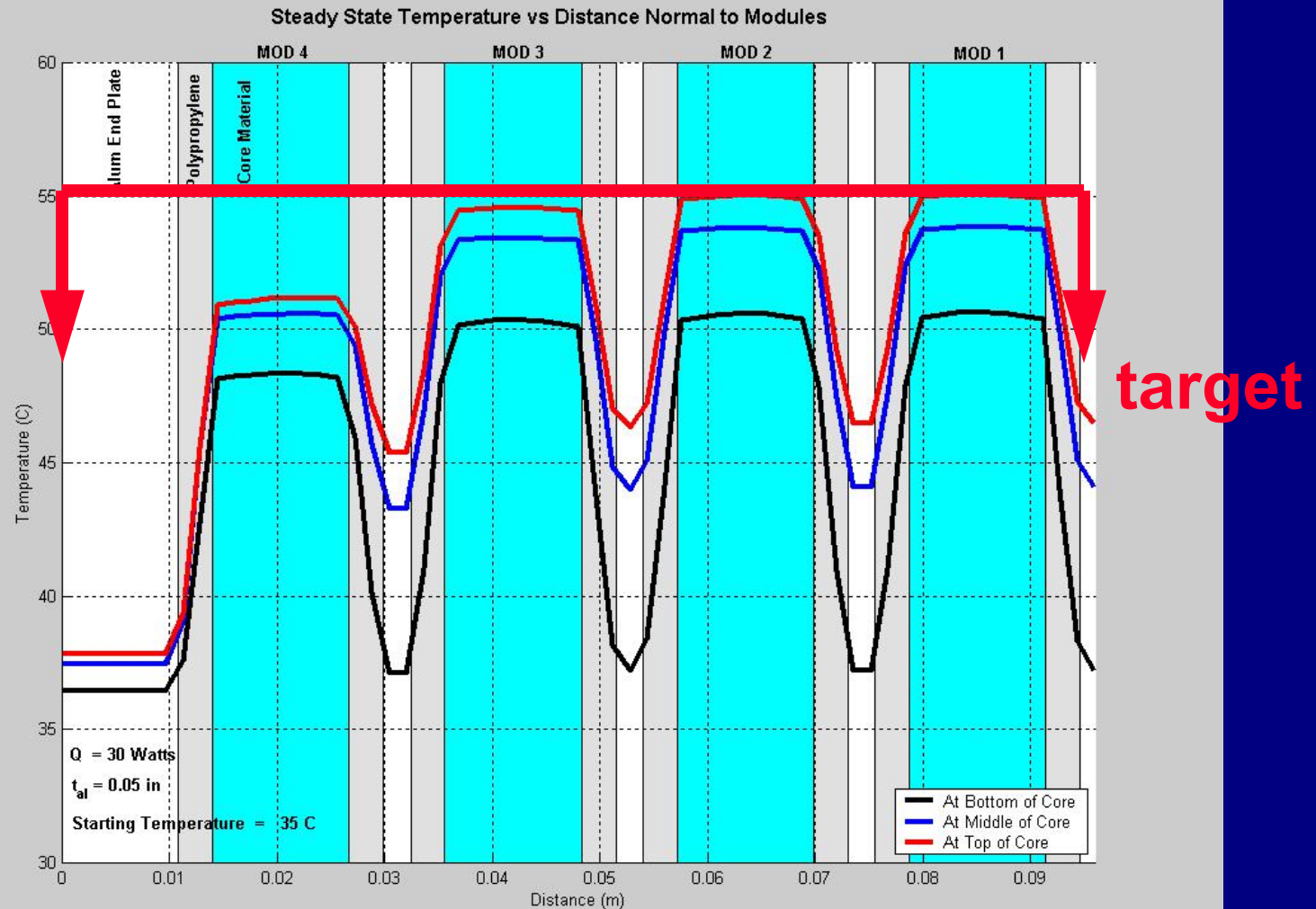
Transient thermal FEA predicts transient temperature response over the drive cycle



SP



Liquid Cooled Design Meets the Max Target



Similar requirements and thermal analysis process may apply for fuel cell stacks

Dissemination of DFV Techniques

02FCC-51

Energy Efficient Battery Heating in Cold Climates

Andreas Vlahinos, Ph.D.

Principal, Advanced Engineering Solutions

Ahmad A. Pesaran, Ph.D.

Principal, National Renewable Energy Laboratory

02IBECA-28

Designing For Six-Sigma Quality with Robust Optimization using CAE

Andreas Vlahinos, Ph.D.

Principal, Advanced Engineering Solutions, LLC

Subhash G. Kelkar, Ph.D.

Staff Technical Specialist, Ford Motor Company

01IBECA-6

Body-in-White Weight Reduction via Probabilistic Modeling of Manufacturing Variations

Andreas Vlahinos, Ph.D.

Principal, Advanced Engineering Solutions, LLC

Subhash Kelkar, Ph.D.

Staff Technical Specialist, Ford Motor Company

02FCC-68

Robust Design of a Catalytic Converter with Material and Manufacturing Variations

Andreas Vlahinos

Principal, Advanced Engineering Solutions, LLC

Danet Suryatama, Mustafa Ullahkhan, Jay T. TenBrink, Ronald E. Baker

DaimlerChrysler Corporation

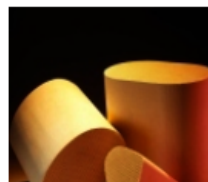
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ICT

is robust when the performance targets have been achieved and the effects of variation have been eliminated without eliminating the causes of the variation, such as manufacturing tolerances, material properties, environmental temperature, humidity, and wear etc. In recent years several robust design concepts have been introduced in an effort to minimize designs and minimize the variation in product characteristics [1,2]. In this study, a statistical design analysis was performed on a catalytic converter substrate in order to determine the manufacturing tolerance that results in a robust design. Variation in circularity (roundness) and the shear stress of the substrate material were studied. The required manufacturing tolerance for a design with 1.2 and 3 sigma quality levels was determined. The same manufacturing tolerance for a robust design with reliability levels of 85%, 95% was also determined and compared. The methodology for implementing robust design used in this effort is summarized in a reusable workflow

of available resources. The probabilistic design process has not been widely used because it has been intimidating and tedious due to its complexity.

In this research effort, probabilistic modeling of manufacturing and material variations for a catalytic converter substrate was considered. Typical shapes of catalytic converter substrates are shown in Figure 1. The substrate used in this study has a cylindrical cross section and is enclosed in a cylindrical steel cover. If the substrate is not a perfect cylinder the steel cover applies a non-uniform pressure along the circumference. Assuming that the maximum diameter of the substrate is ϕ_{max} and the minimum diameter is ϕ_{min} , we can characterize the variation in circularity or roundness δ with their difference $\delta = \phi_{max} - \phi_{min}$. Due to manufacturing variations δ is considered a random input variable.



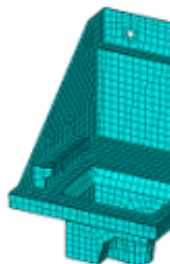
CONCLUSION

Robust design is a methodology that addresses product

response surface sampling techniques are utilized in determining the response distribution. Six sigma design criteria are determined and compared. This study is being used using the traditional no

Parametric Determination

In this study, the battery tray (Figure 1) was selected. The finite element (FEM) and is the model shown in Figure 2).



1. FE Model of The Battery

The battery is modeled with an element mesh of approximately 10,000 elements. The battery is sub

Reliability Based Optimization within the CAD Environment

Andreas Vlahinos

Advanced Engineering Solutions, LLC

Subhash Kelkar

Ford Motor Company

Stefan Reh, Robert SeCaur, Steve Pilz

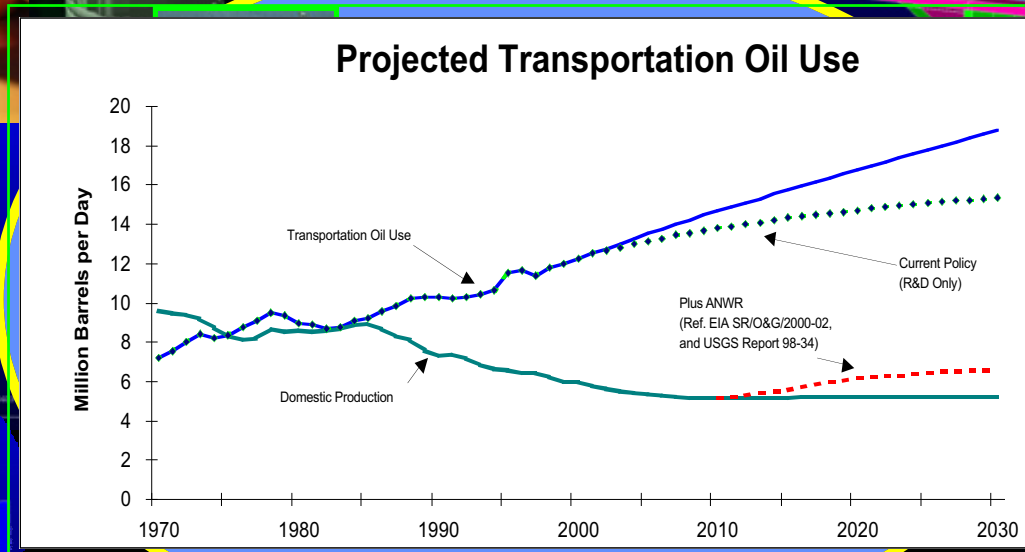
ANSYS Inc.

Abstract

Great advances have been achieved over the last two decades in the design process, yet in many industries, this process is still executed by deploying traditional methods. A new method that is flexible enough to accommodate potentially contradictory design requirements such as cost, performance, aesthetics, safety, life cycle, and environmental impacts is being sought by industry leaders seeking an advantage over technically less adept competitors.

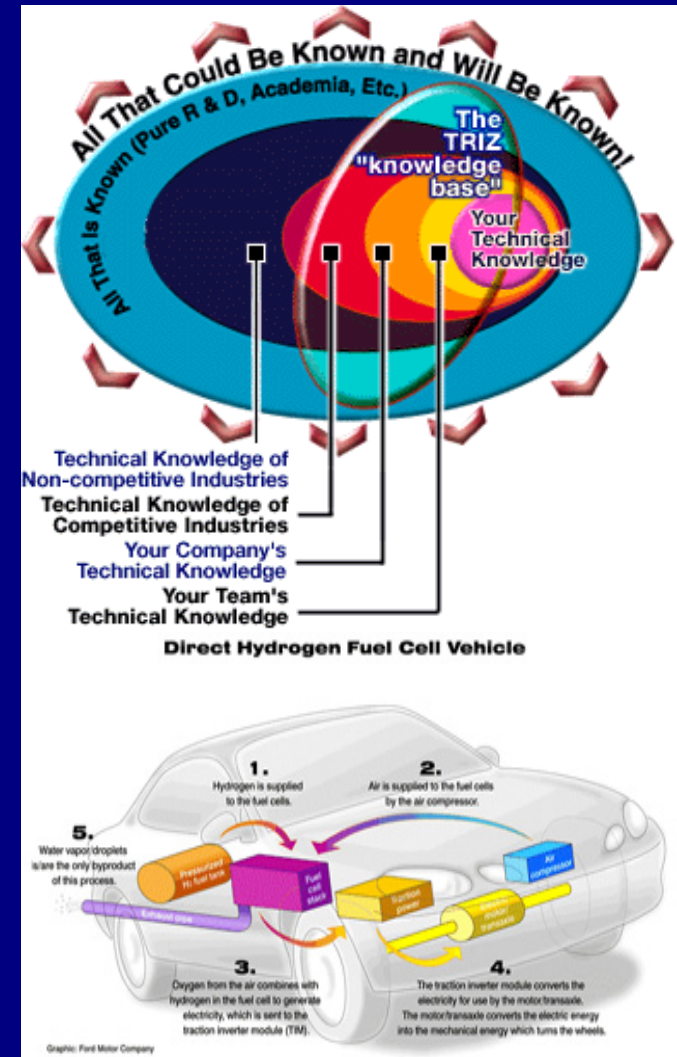
Simulation, modeling, safety and costing tools have improved dramatically in the past decade. What is missing is a workable synergy between these tools. Used separately, these individual tools require several manual iterations to attain the optimum design. An intelligent modeling process for integrating the Design Optimization System (DOS) of ANSYS and the Reliability Modeling System of Design Explorer to

Digital Functional Vehicle Accomplishments



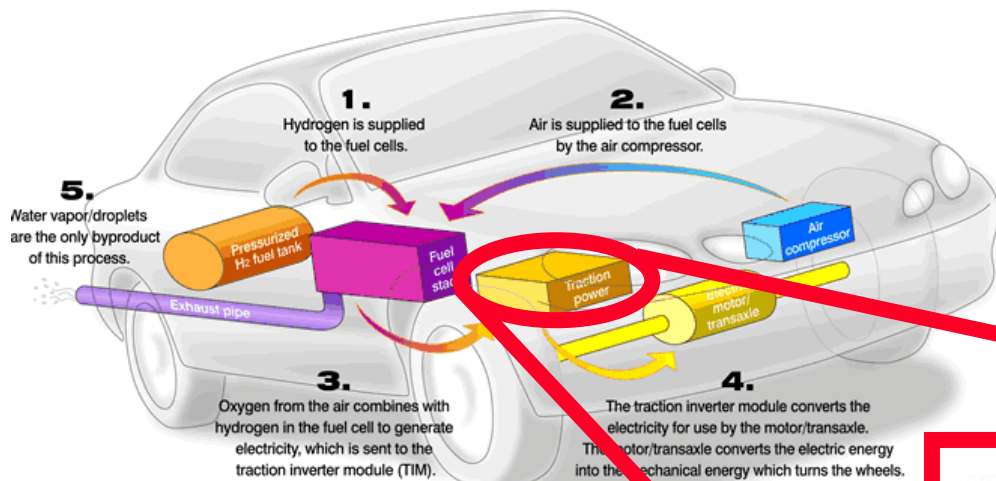
Conceptual Design Fuel Cells

- Conceptual Design Optimization of the fuel cell power systems
 - Identify the components and their function of a fuel cell power system
 - Perform TRIZ Functional Analysis based on the Theory of Inventive Problem Solving
 - Utilize the TRIZ technical knowledge base
 - Generate a set of recommendations for making the system simpler and optimal



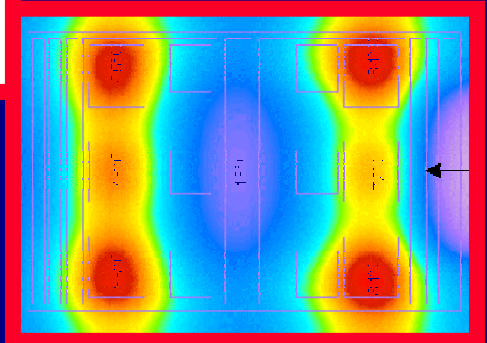
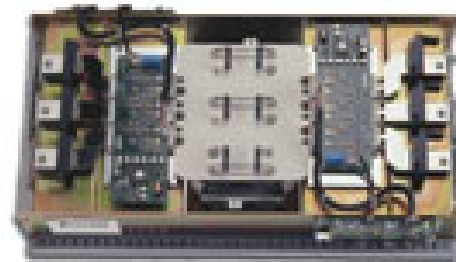
Automotive Integrated Power Modules (AIPM)

Direct Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicle



Graphic: Ford Motor Company

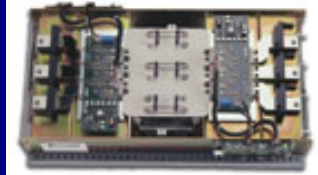
Critical enabling technology
for commercialization of HEV
& Fuel Cell powered vehicles



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Automotive Integrated Power Modules (AIPM)

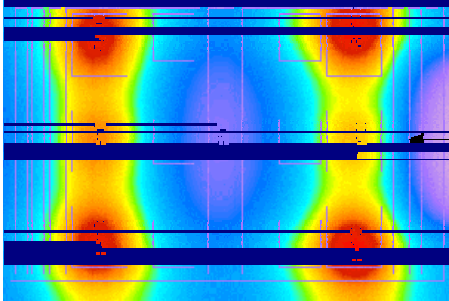


Critical enabling technology
for commercialization of HEV
& Fuel Cell powered vehicles



Technical Challenges for AIPM

- Cost
- Reliability and Robustness
- Packaging, Volume & Weight
- Thermal Management
 - Current thermal management techniques are inadequate to dissipate heat in high-power-density systems
 - Innovative Thermal Management Techniques for Fuel Cell Vehicle Traction Inverter Module



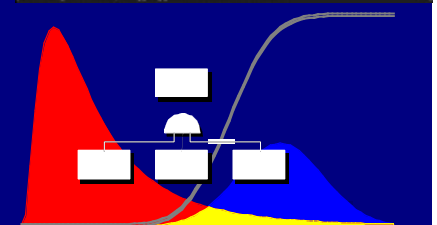
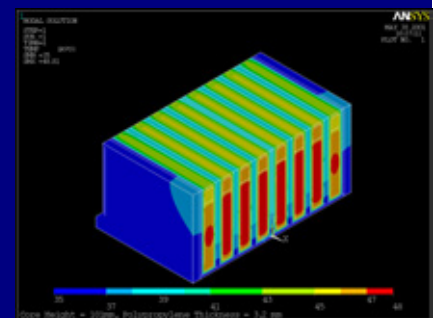
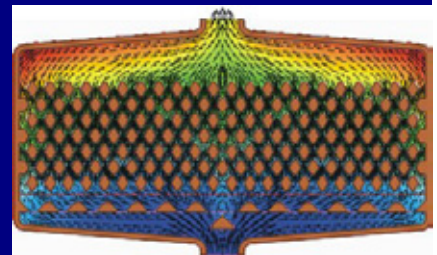
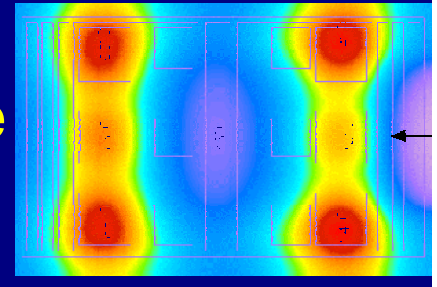
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Innovative Thermal Management Techniques for Fuel Cells

- Uniform cooling is necessary to avoid material degradation and premature failure
- Need for a novel heat exchanger to efficiently remove heat from AIPM and reject it into the vehicles coolant loop with minimum cost, volume and pressure drop
- NREL's experimental and Multi-Physics simulation capabilities ideal for design optimization of AIPM and fuel cell cooling plates
 - TRIZ, CAD, structural, thermal, CFD, Durability, DOE, Probabilistic Design, Multi-disciplinary optimization



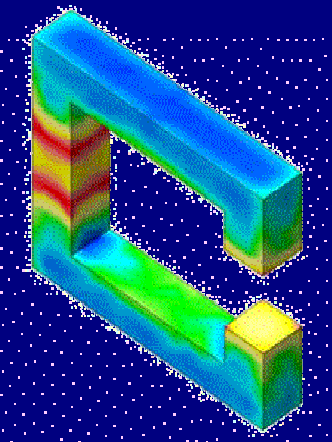
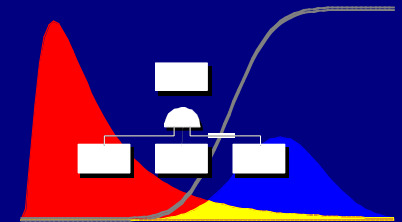
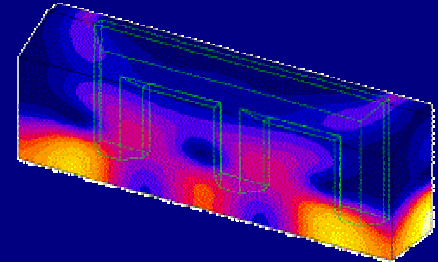
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Multi-Physics Simulation Techniques

- Reduction of inverter parasitic inductance necessary to develop an energy efficient AIPM
- Low stray inductance required to minimize electrical and mechanical stress on semiconductor devices
- Investigate, develop and implement Electromagnetic FEA based techniques to evaluate inverter parasitic inductance
- Selection of key design parameters that are most influential to parasitic inductance & use of optimization algorithms to derive best choice of design parameters (AEE)

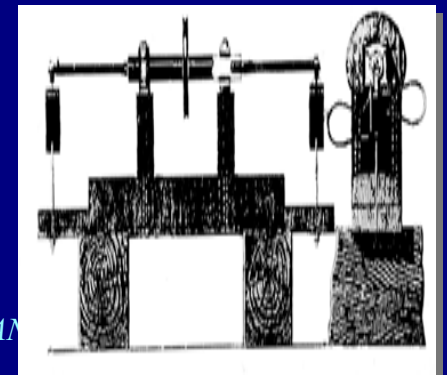
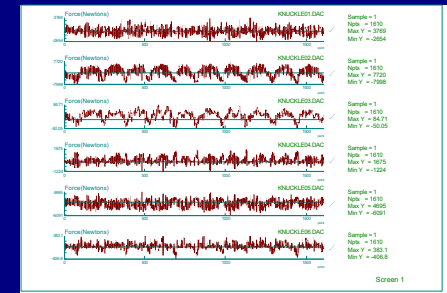
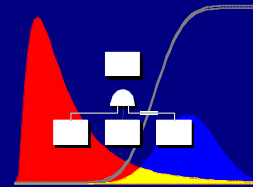


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Reliability and Robustness of Fuel Cells for Automotive Environments

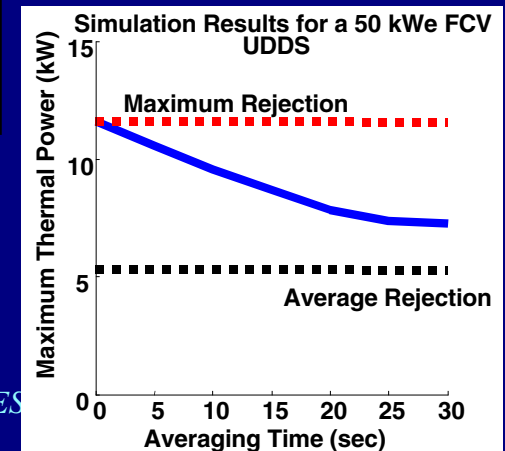
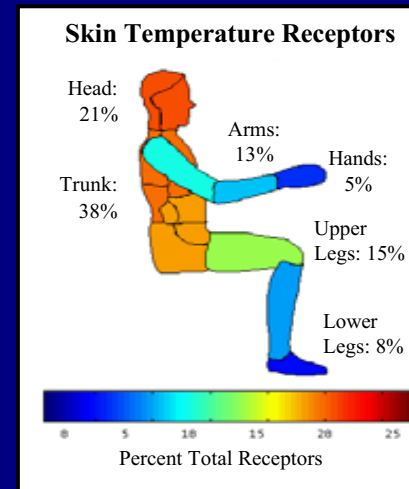
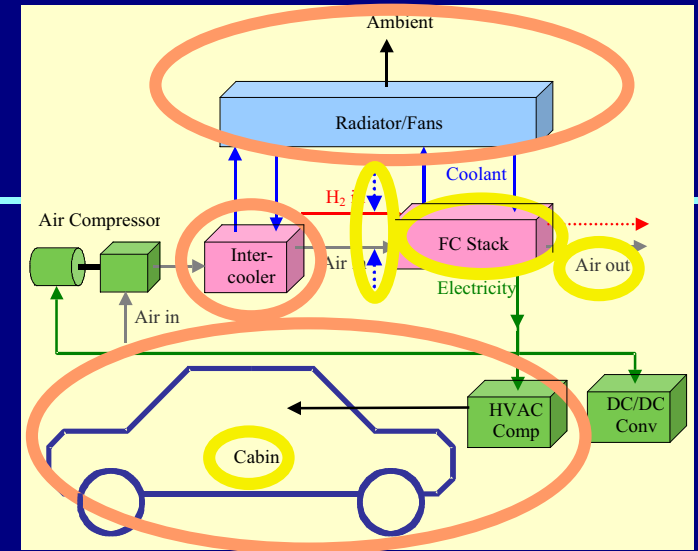
- Existing electric machinery is not rugged enough for the harsh automotive environment
- Failure under a repeated load which never reaches a level sufficient to cause failure in a single application
- Techniques for predicting the durability of proposed Traction Inverter Modules by means of a "digital prototype" simulation
 - Solder joint reliability
 - Electrolytic capacitors
 - Power electronic assemblies
- Fuel Cell Stack Durability
 - Degradation Mechanisms (mechanical, chemical, etc.)
 - Failure mechanisms (layer delamination, membrane holes, etc.)



NREL, CENTER FOR TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGIES AND

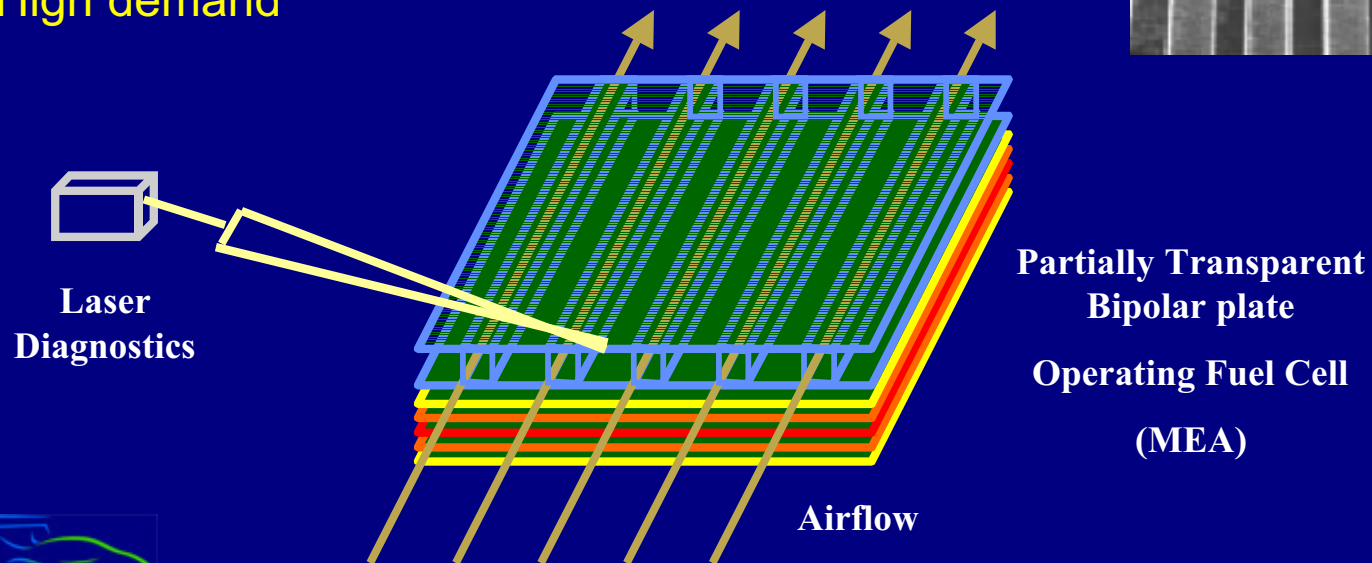
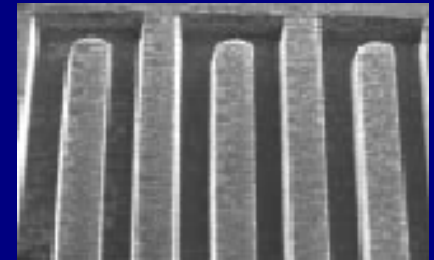
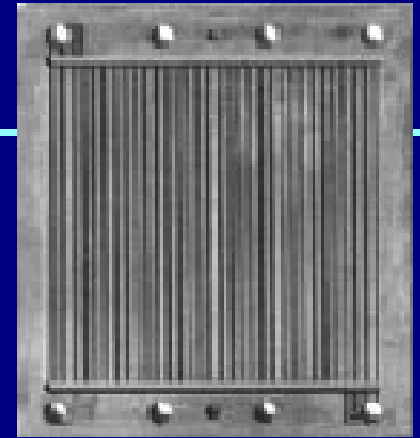
Cabin Comfort & FC

- Conceptual Cabin & FC System Thermal & Water Management
- Goals
 - Increase stack efficiency & fuel economy, lower cost
 - Reduced auxiliary loads
- Tools & Techniques
 - Thermal Comfort
 - Heat-generated cooling
 - Air compressors
 - Thermal Damper



Local Fuel Cell Measurements Future Work

- Objective
 - Model validation
 - Improved cathode flow field design
- Spatial & temporal measurement of FC
 - Gaseous concentrations, velocities & temperatures
 - Liquid water transport
 - Flow visualization
- Requires at least partially transparent bipolar plates
- High demand



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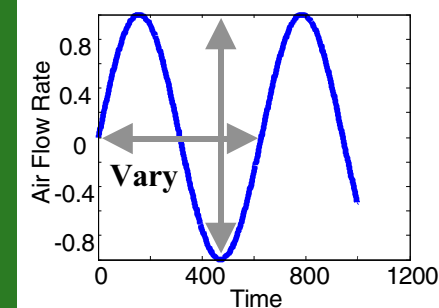
Reduce Required FC Air Flow

Future Work

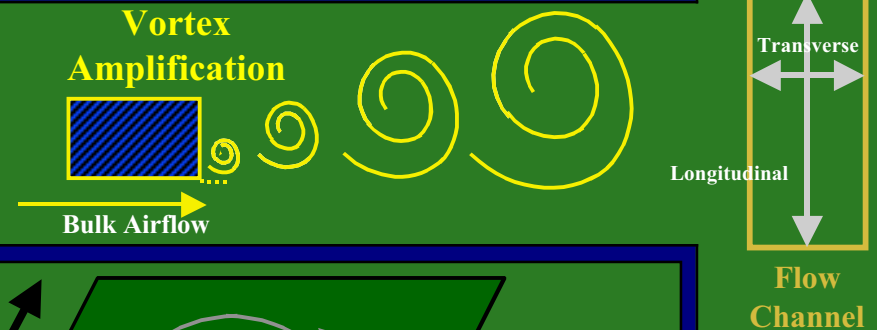
- Improve fuel cell performance & reduce required airflow
 - Increase exchange rate of air and water at cathode

- Techniques

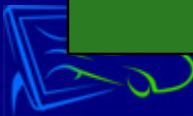
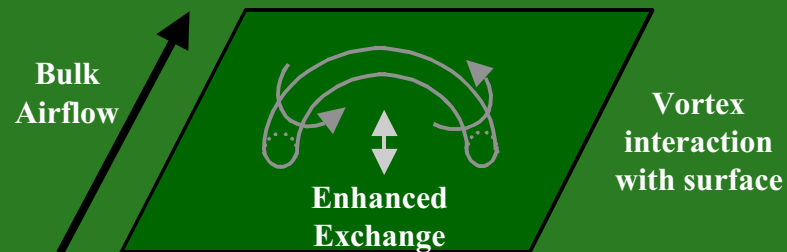
- Pulsating airflow period and amplitude



- Acoustic excitation
 - Resonant vortex amplification
 - Resonant channel

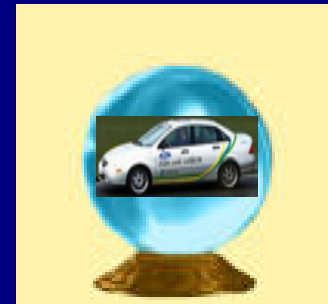


- Vortex/surface interaction dynamics



Early Design Insights with Digital Functional Vehicle

- Integrating digital prototyping and optimization techniques across multiple disciplines in research and development process can:
 - Evaluate the feasibility of a potential new design without physical prototypes
 - Improve quality while achieving multi-attribute goals
 - Reduce development costs and time
 - Improve coordination of physical test and measurement
 - Enable and accelerate new technologies by removing technical barriers



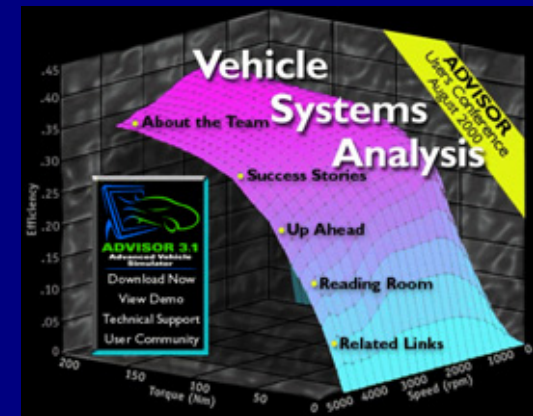
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Background on ADVISOR



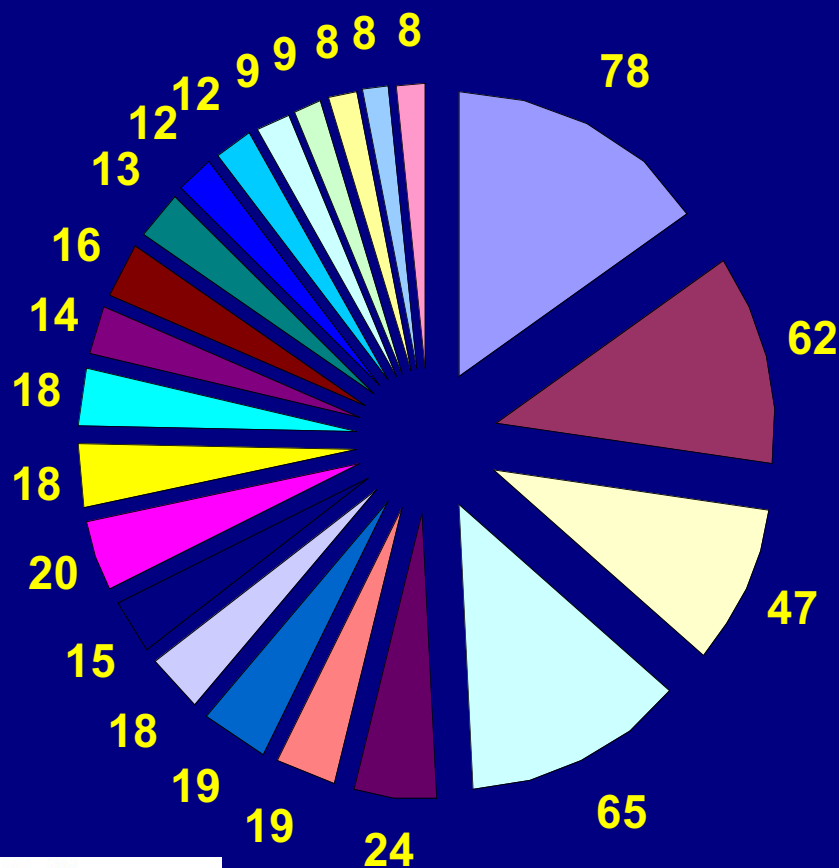
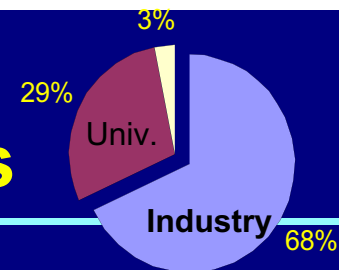
- ADVISOR = ADvanced VehIcle SimulatOR
 - simulates conventional, electric, or hybrid vehicles (series, parallel, or fuel cell)
- ADVISOR was created in 1994 to support DOE Hybrid Program at NREL
- Released on vehicle systems analysis web site for free download in September, 1998
(www.nrel.gov/transportation/analysis)
- Downloaded by over 4500 people around world
- Users help provide component data and validation, feedback for future development
- Have held 2 User Conferences in last two years



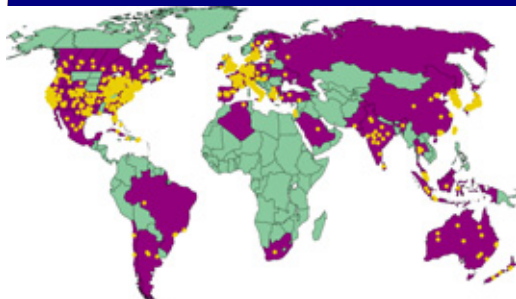
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2/3 of Users are from Industry, All Major Auto OEMs & Suppliers



- Ford Motor Company
- DaimlerChrysler Corporation
- General Motors
- Visteon
- Delphi
- Volvo
- Hyundai Motor Company
- Hitachi Ltd.
- Eaton Corporation
- Siemens Automotive Systems
- Fiat
- Honda
- Mathworks
- Ricardo, Inc.
- FEV Engine Technology
- Nissan Motor Company
- AVL
- Toyota Motor Corporation
- Robert Bosch
- Parametric Technologies Corp.
- TNO Automotive
- Mitsubishi Motors Corporation



Legend includes organizations with 8
or more users since v2.0

As of 3/19/02

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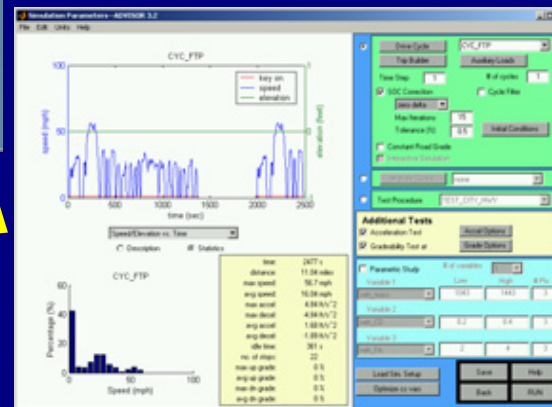
Three Main GUI Screens (Roadmap)



Vehicle Input



Simulation Setup



Results



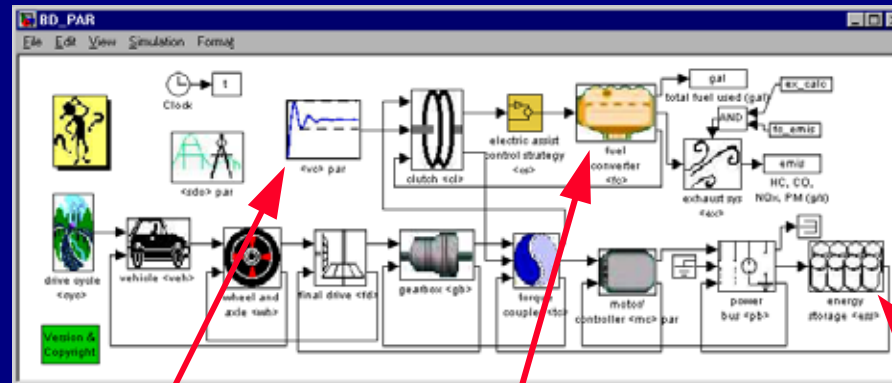
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ADVISOR Demonstration



Basic Structure (models)



Block
Diagram

Battery

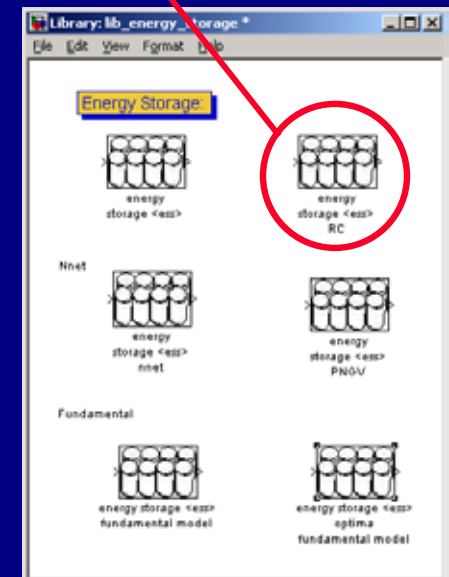
Control



Engine



Libraries



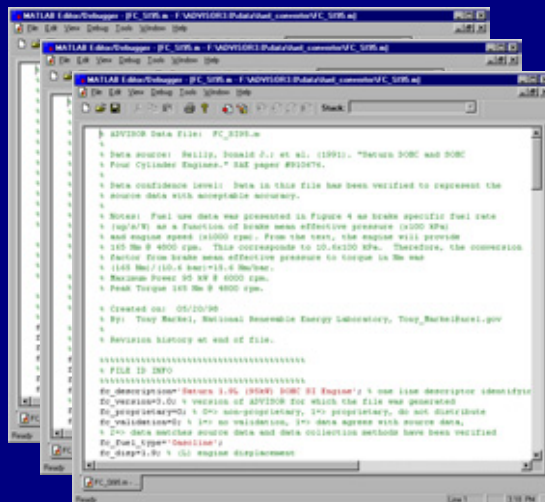
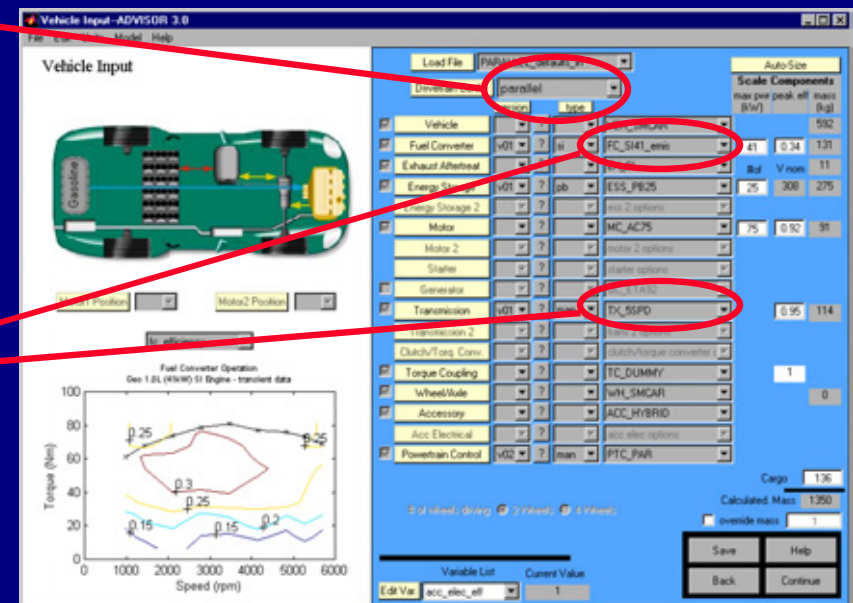
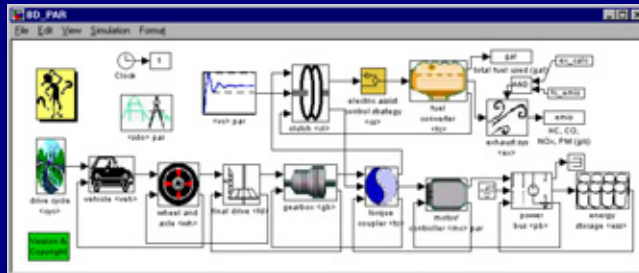
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Basic Structure (database)

Block
Diagram

GUI



Data Files



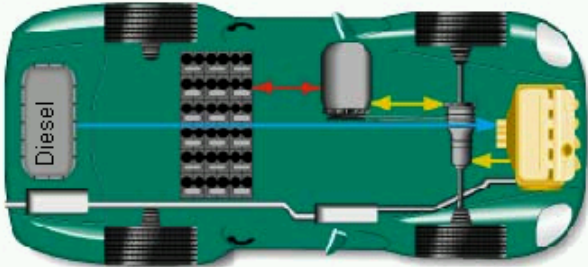
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Vehicle Input Screen

Vehicle Input--ADVISOR 3.2
File Edit Units Help

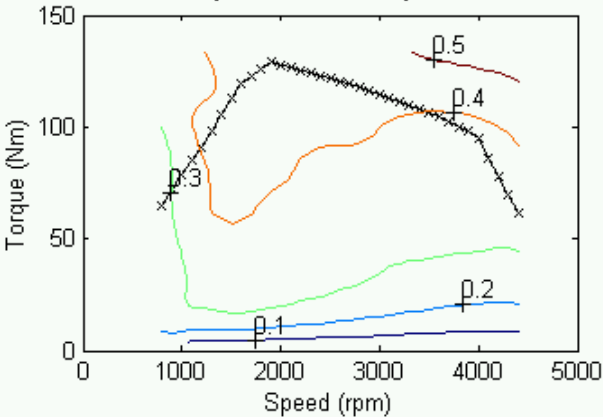
Vehicle Input



Motor Position: pre transmission

Component: fuel_converter Plot Selection: fc_efficiency

Fuel Converter Operation
Volkswagen 1.9L Turbo Diesel Engine f/ ORNL



Load File: para_80mpg_in

Drivetrain Config: parallel

	version	type		max pwr (kW)	peak eff	mass (kg)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicle		?	VEH_PNGV			500
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fuel Converter	ic	?	ci	40	0.46	144
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exhaust Aftertreat		?	EX_CI	#of	V nom	12
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy Storage	rint	?	nimh	25	168	90
Energy Storage 2		?	ess 2 options			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Motor		?	MC_PM49	17	0.96	21
Motor 2		?	motor 2 options			
Starter		?	starter options			
<input type="checkbox"/> Generator		?	GC_ETA92			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transmission	man	?	man		1	114
Transmission 2		?	trans 2 options			
Clutch/Torq. Conv.		?	clutch/torque converter c			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Torque Coupling		?	TC_DUMMY		1	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wheel/Axle		?	WH_SMCAR_REGEN			0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessory		?	ACC_HYBRID			
Acc Electrical		?	acc elec options			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Powertrain Control	par	?	man			
<input type="checkbox"/> Saber Co-simulation						

Auto-Size

Scale Components

Cargo: 136

Calculated Mass: 1017

☒ override mass: 1043

View Block Diagram: BD_PAR

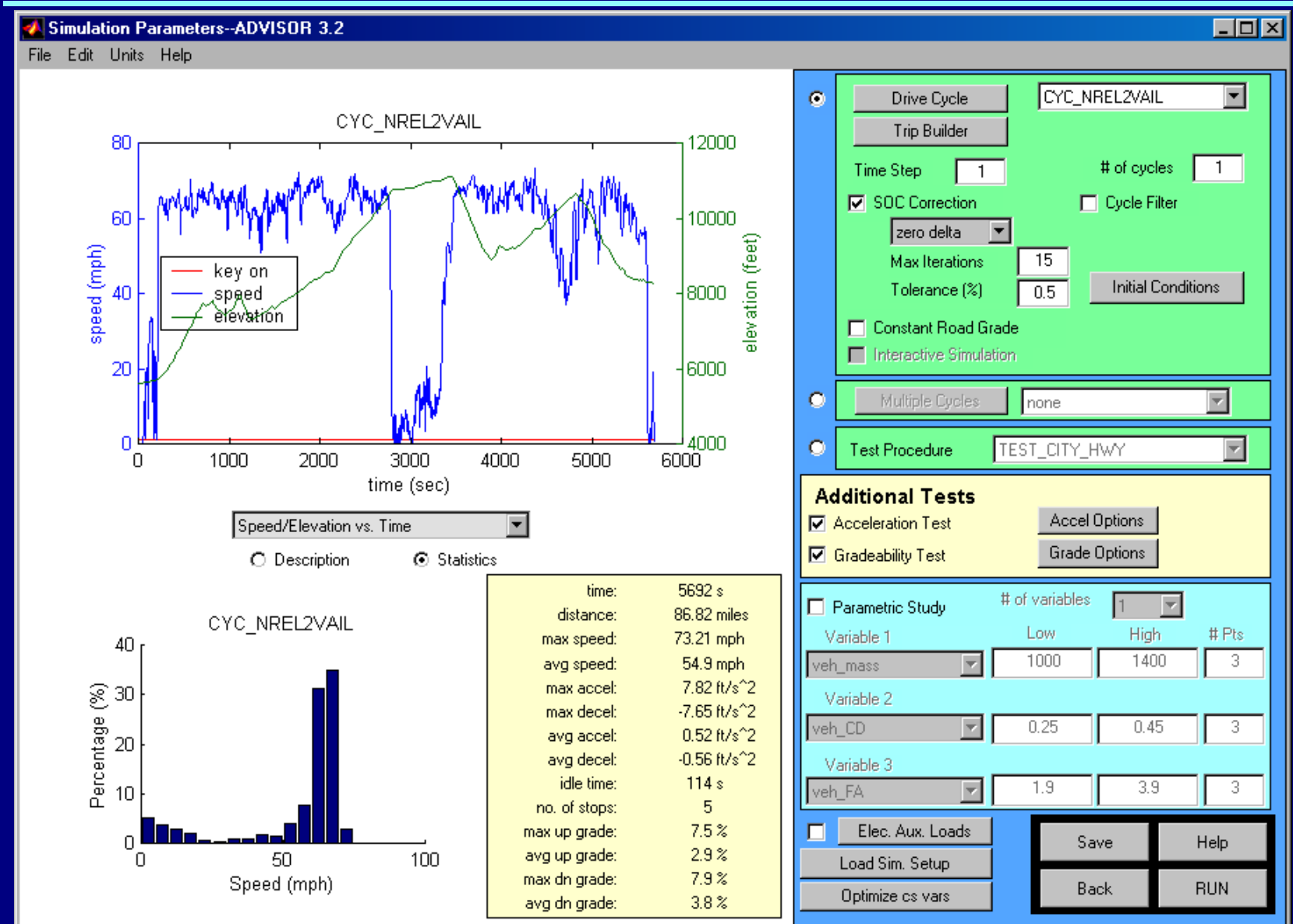
Variable

Component: fuel_converter Edit Var.

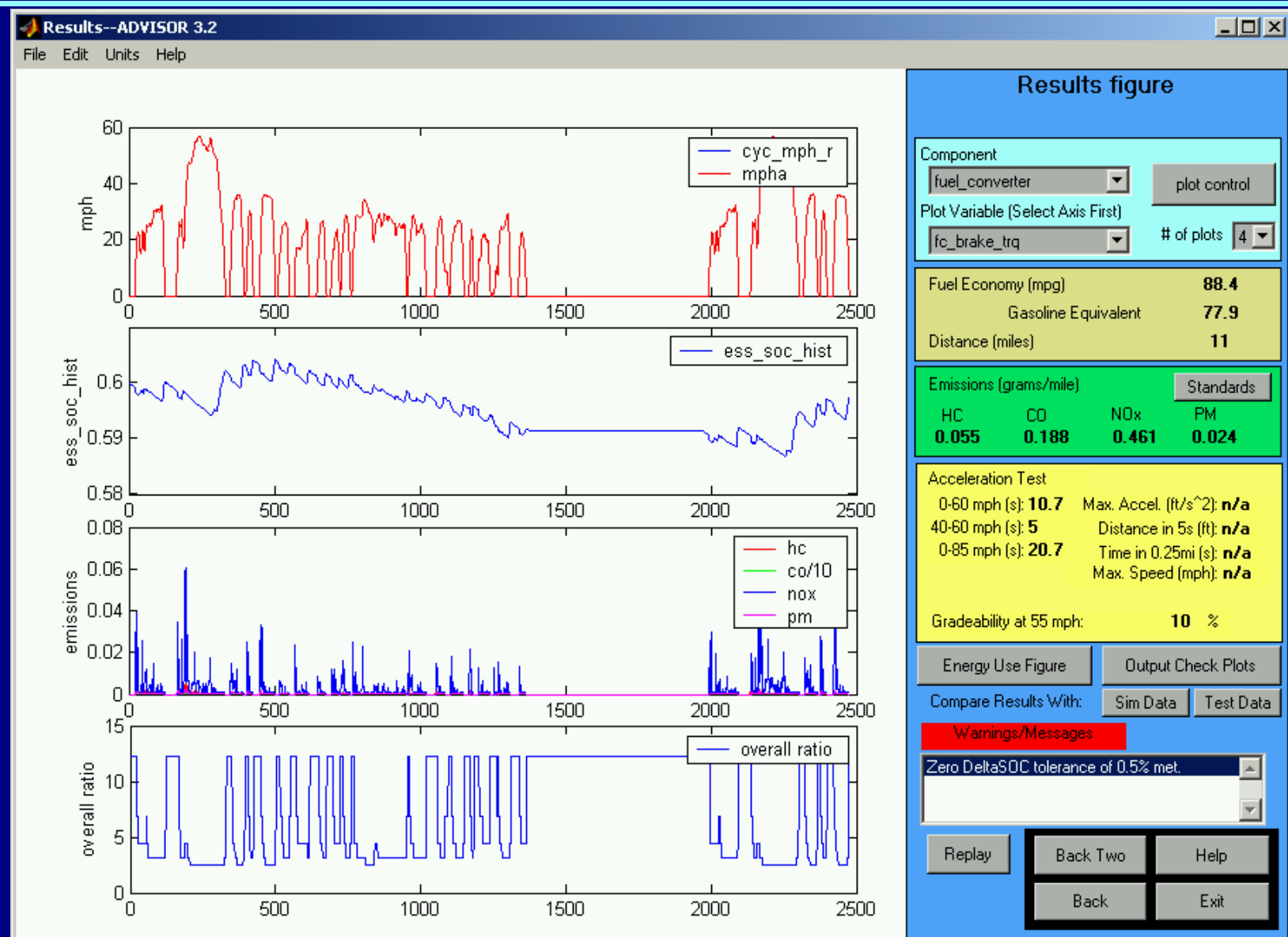
Variables: fc_acc_mass 53.7694

Save Help Back Continue

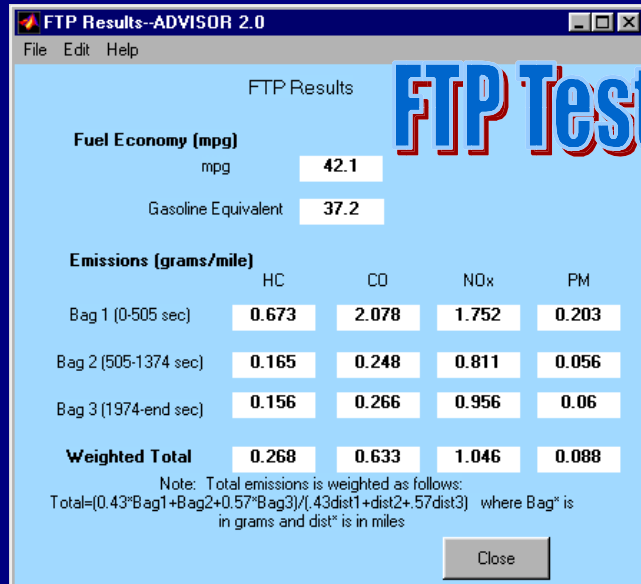
Simulation Setup Screen



Cycle Results Screen

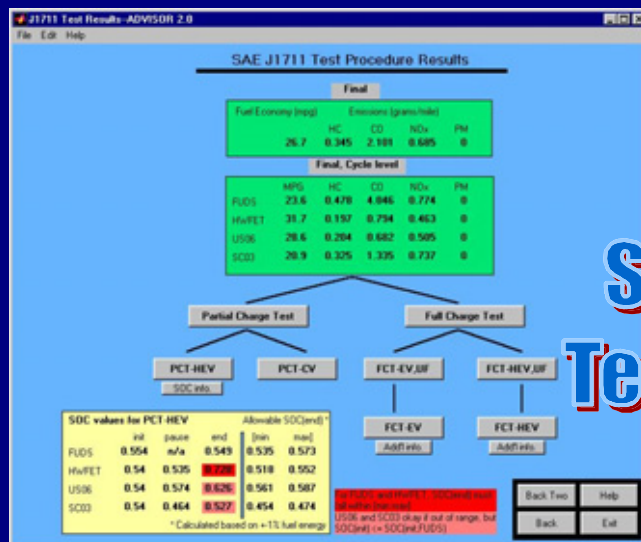
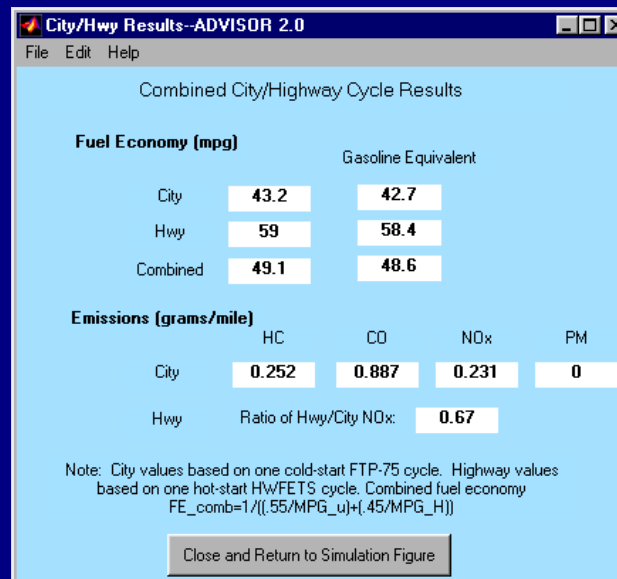


“Test Procedures” Currently Available

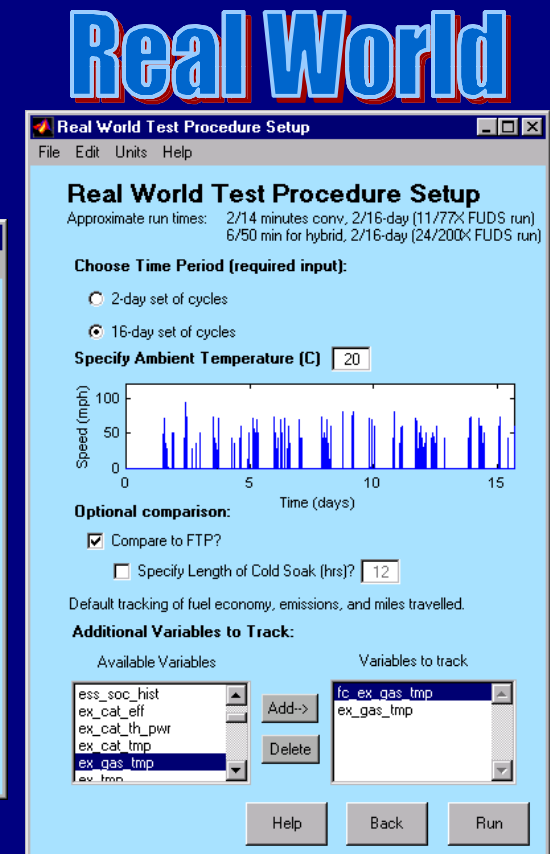


FTP Test

Combined City/Highway



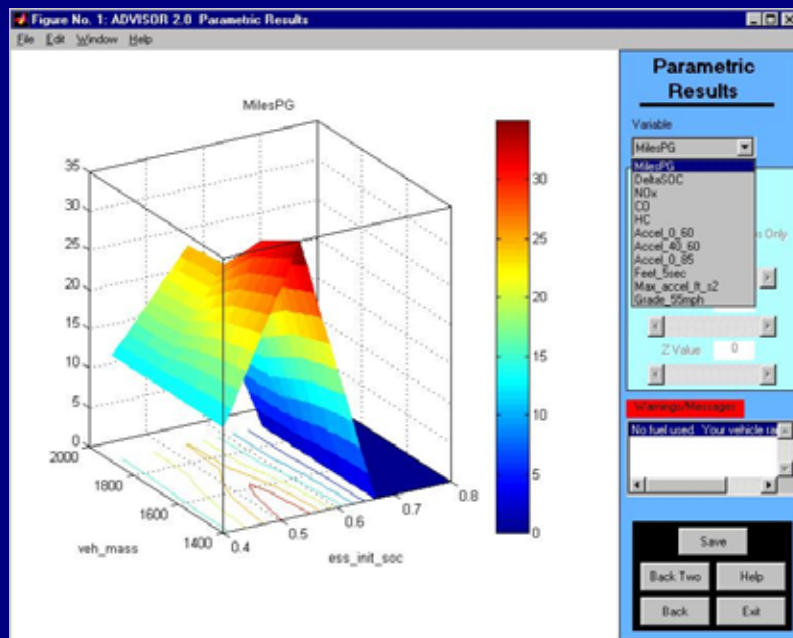
SAE J1711 HEV Test Procedure



‘Test procedures’ save work and automate details of cold-start, bag weightings, etc.

Fast Execution Time Enables Parametric Runs to Be Quickly Executed: 2D and 3D

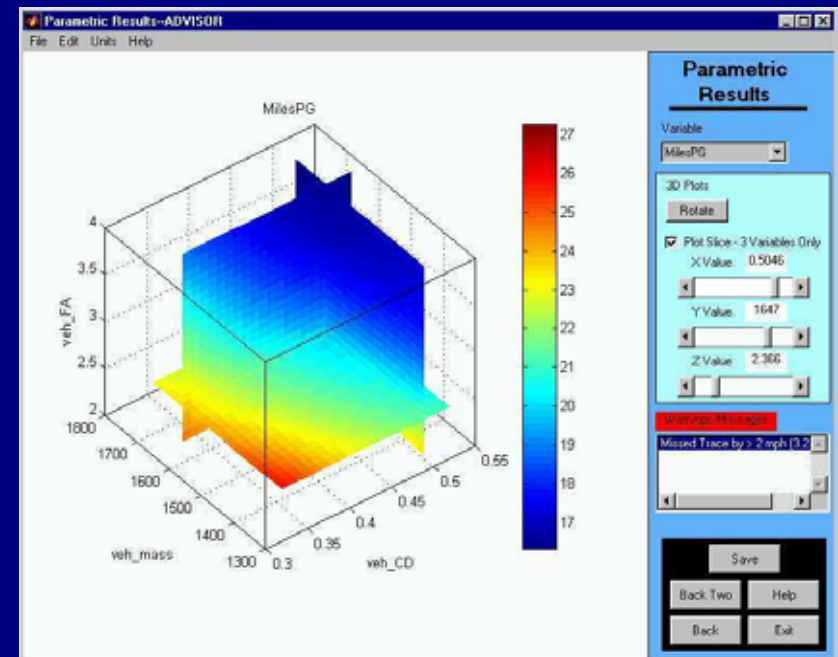
Fuel economy, emissions, acceleration times, or achieved grade as a function of your chosen variables can be displayed



2 Variable Parametric Study



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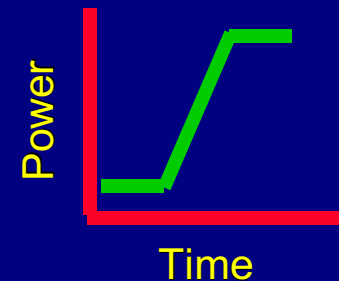
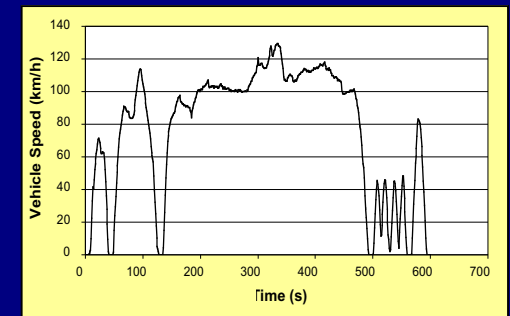
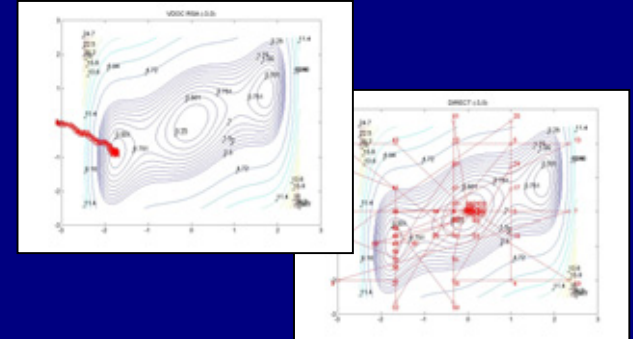
3 Variable Parametric Study



Fuel Cell Vehicle Design Optimization

Areas of Exploration

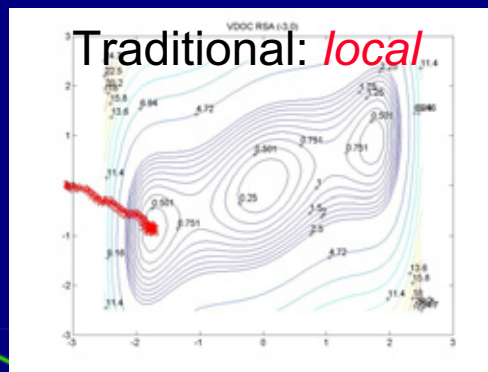
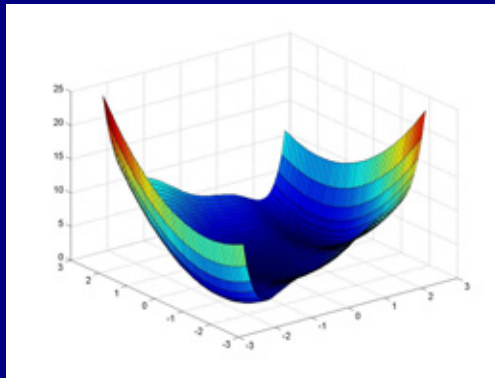
- Optimization Algorithms
 - efficiency of gradient and derivative-free algorithms
- Drive Cycle Impacts
 - Vehicle optimization for a drive cycle
 - Assessment of robustness of vehicle design
- Fuel Cell Systems Characteristics Impacts
 - Component characteristics drive system design



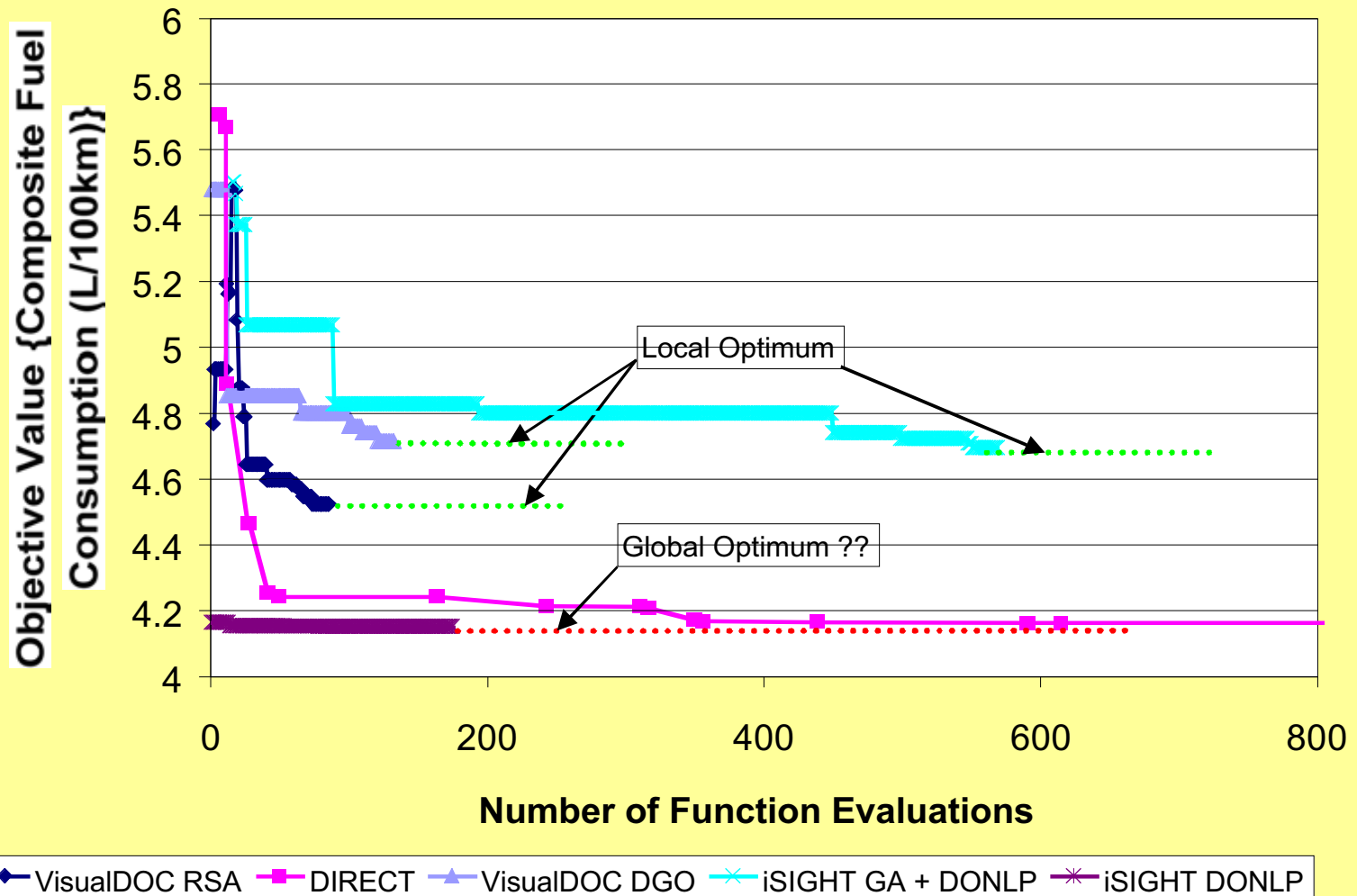
Example of Applying Optimization Techniques

Fuel Cell Hybrid SUV

- Objective: Maximize fuel economy of Fuel Cell Hybrid SUV
- Optimizing coupled problem of sizing and control strategy leads to improved solution
- Multiple local optimums in HEV design space

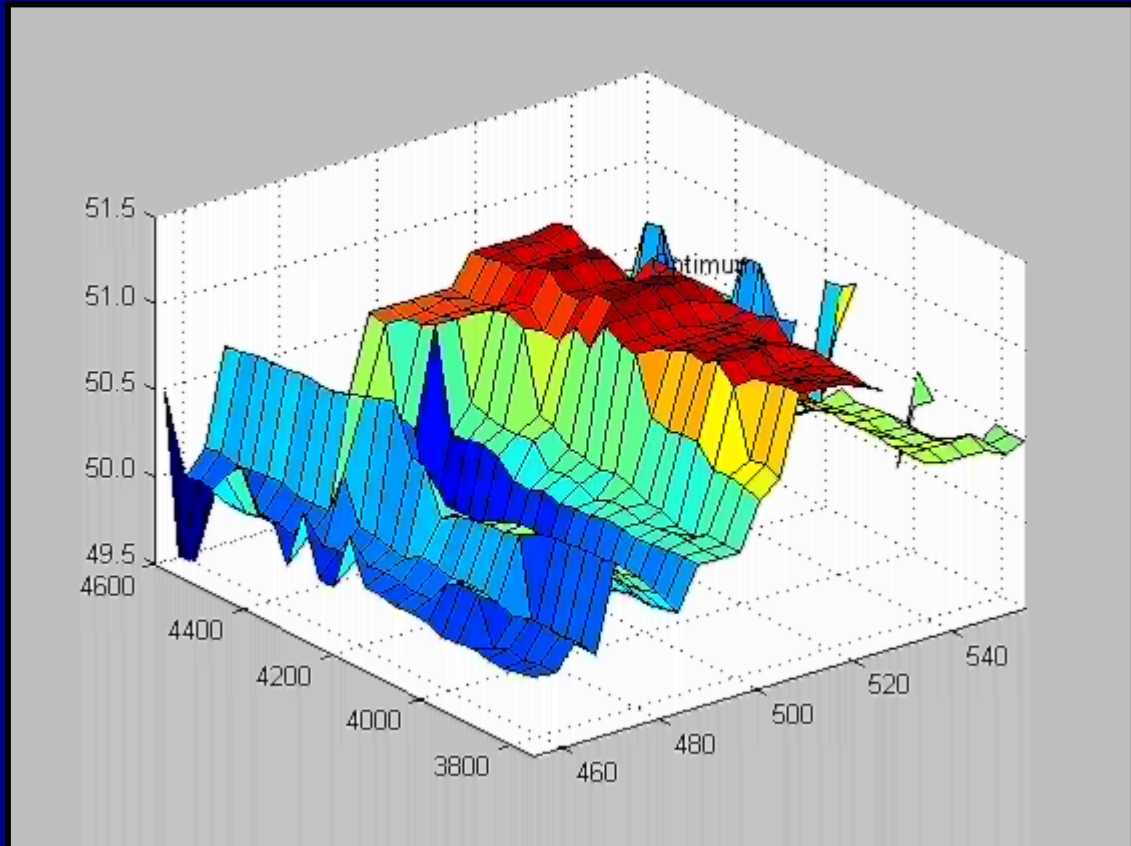
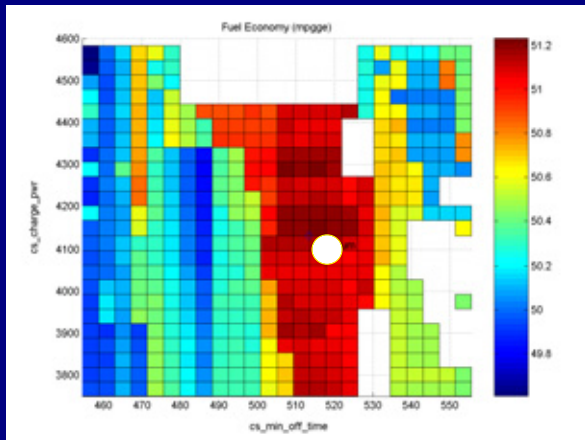


Fuel Consumption vs. Function Evaluations -- Only DIRECT Does Not Get 'Stuck'



Complex Design Space of HEVs

Fuel Economy vs. 2 energy management parameters



- Note: This only represents small portion (~1/25th) of 2 dimensions of an 8 dimensional space
- We are actually now doing parametric sweeps of these optimization problems (~3000 calls/per point)

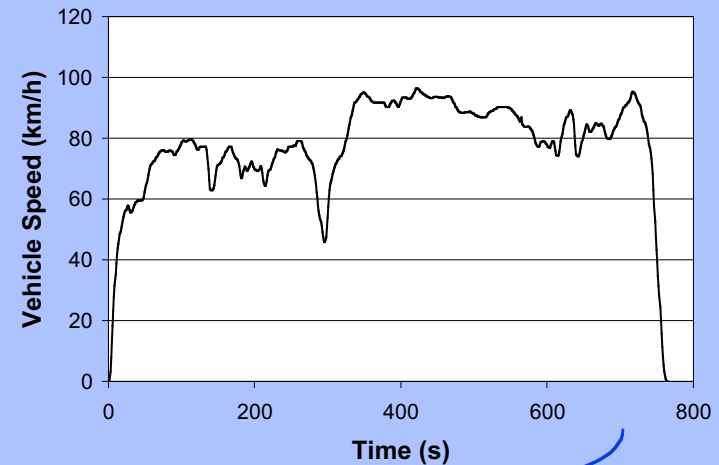
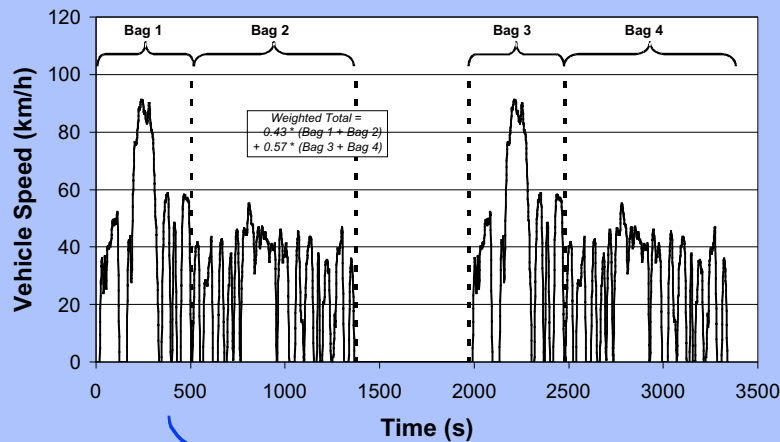


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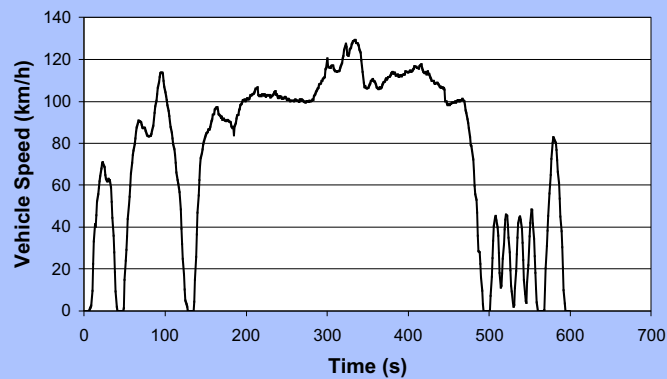
Drive Cycle Variation

5 cycles Investigated (US city/highway are combined)

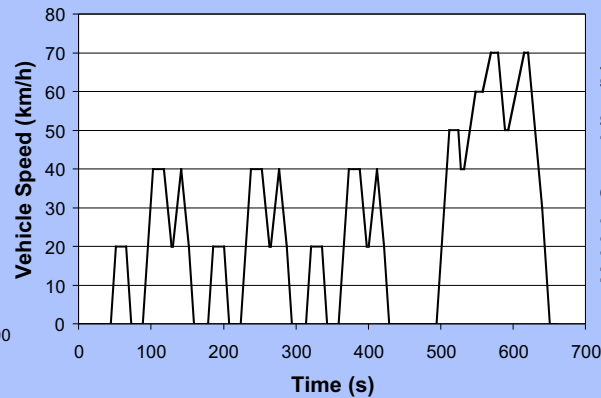


US city/highway combined cycle

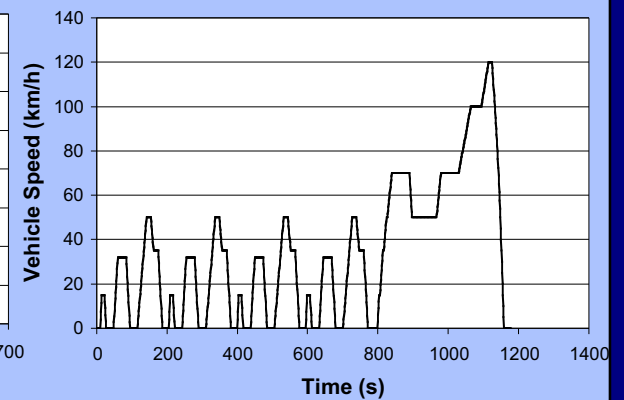
American US06



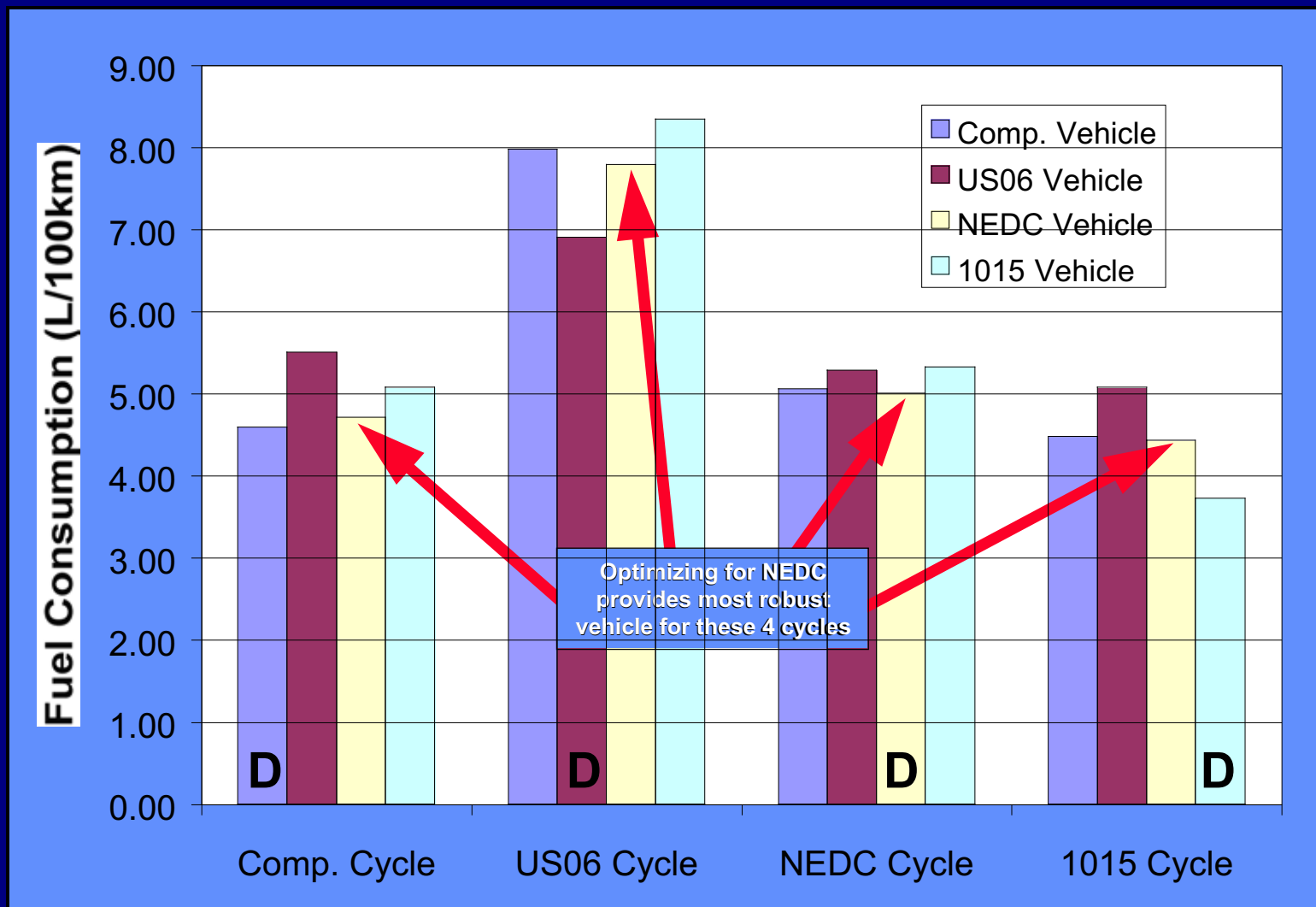
Japanese 10-15 mode



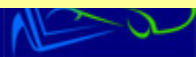
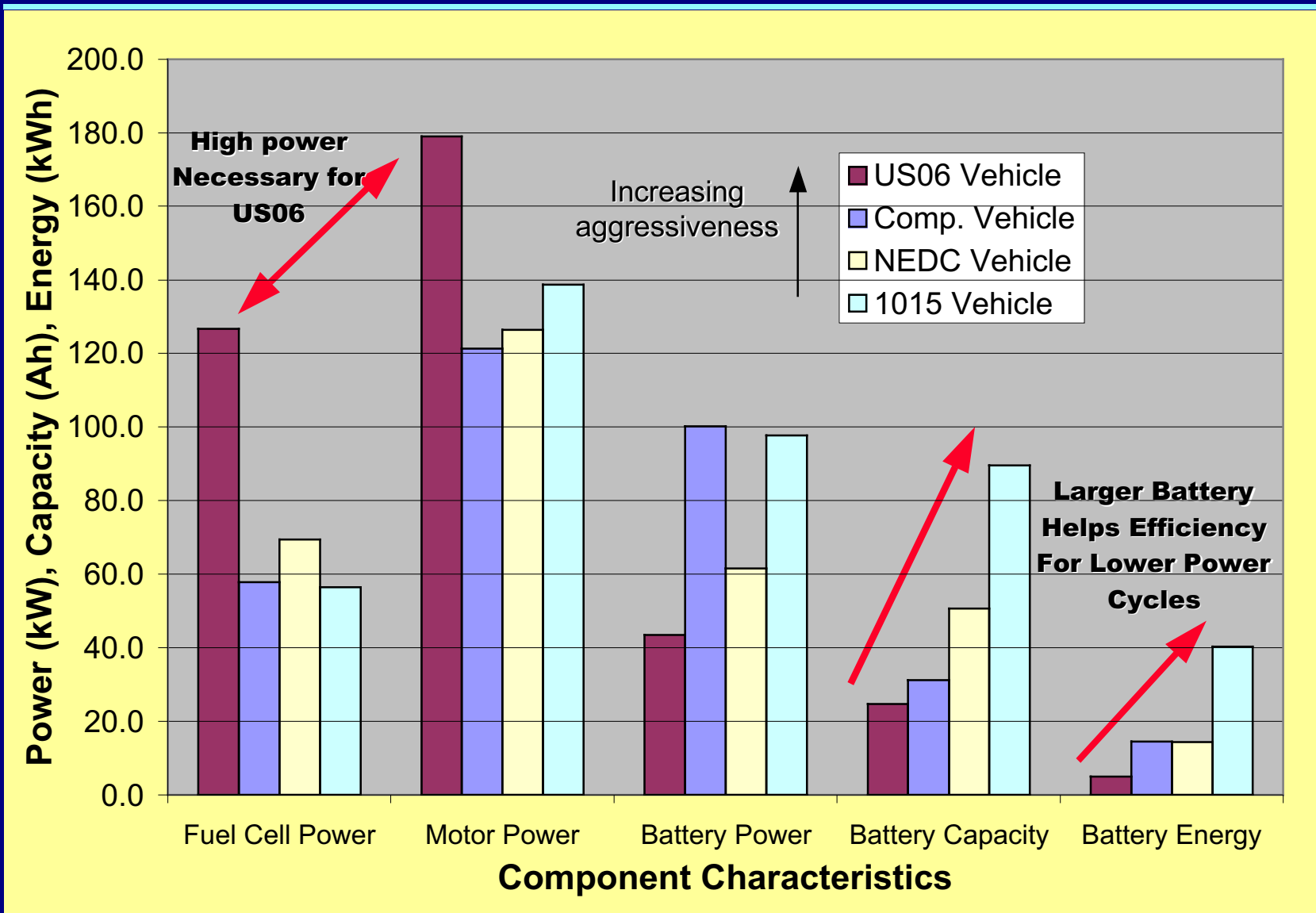
European NEDC



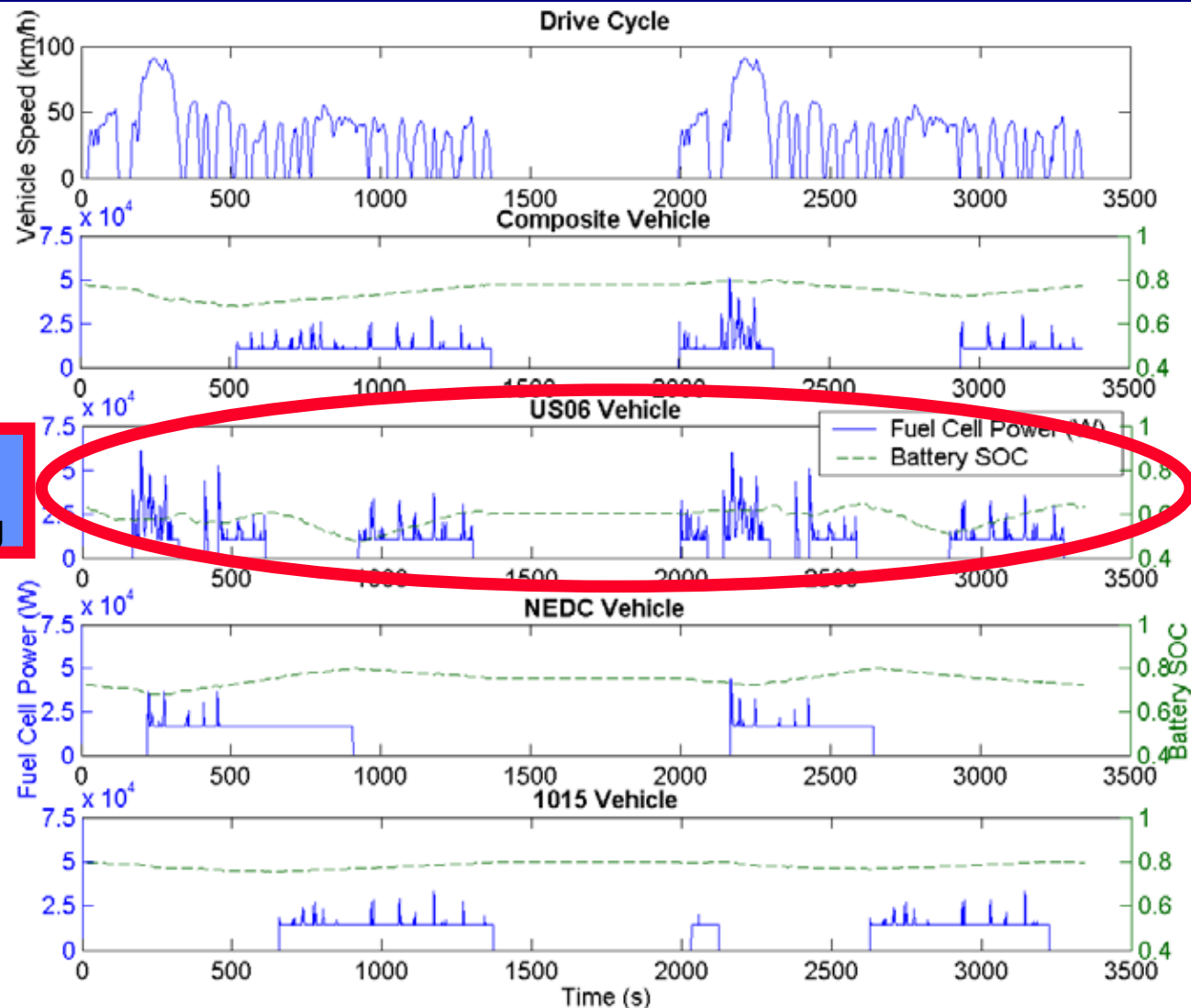
Results: Drive Cycle Investigation (D = vehicle designed for this cycle)



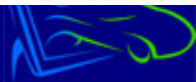
Characteristics of Components for Optimized Vehicles



Cycle Operating Characteristics on the 4 Cycles

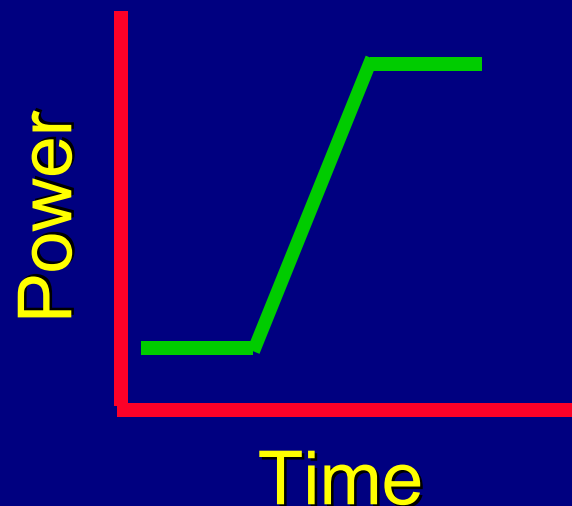


**Significant
Load Following**

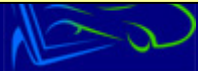
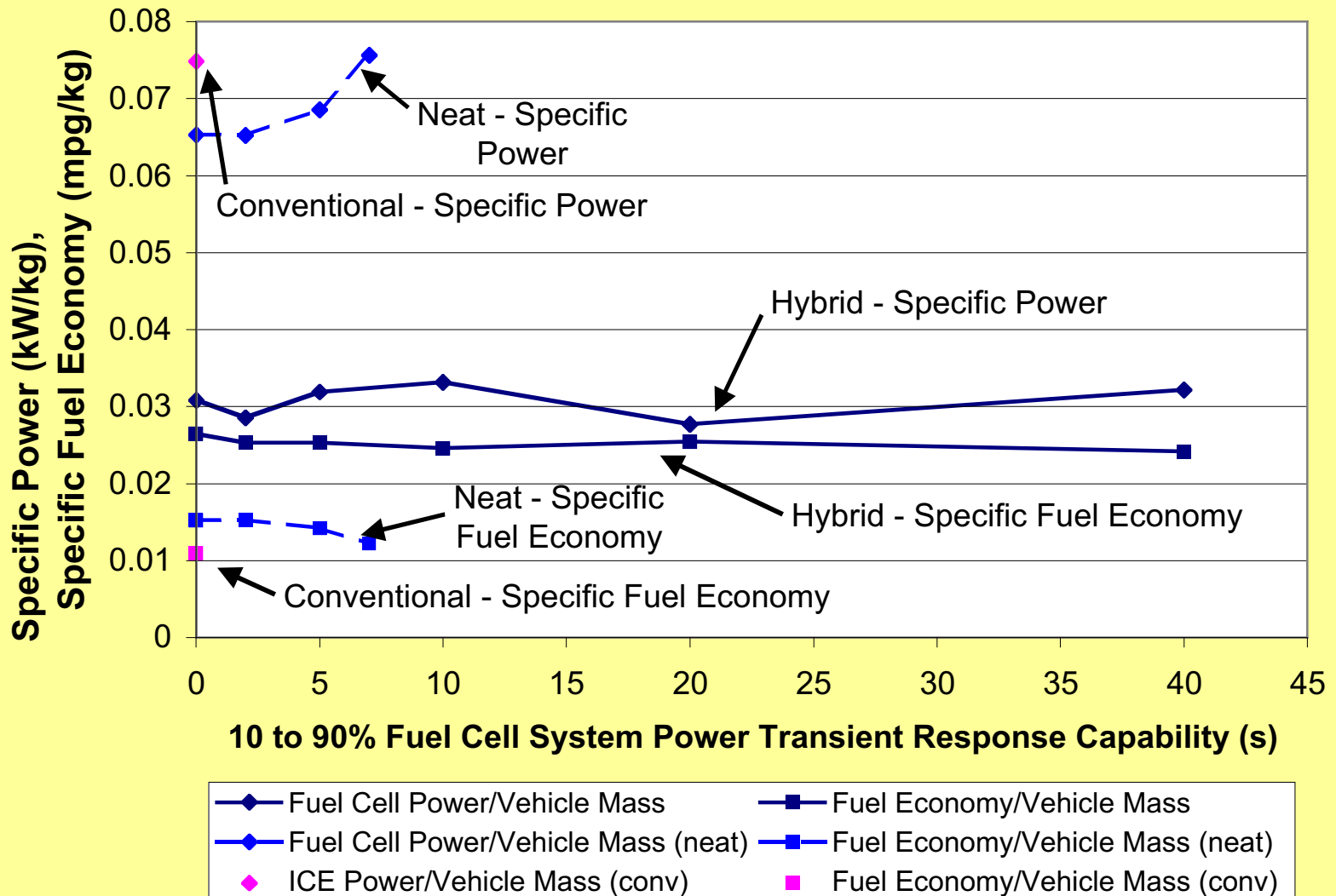


Fuel Cell System Transient Response Study

- Vary the power response characteristics of the fuel cell system
 - 10-90% power in 0, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 40s
- Derived optimal vehicle configuration scenarios (component sizes and control strategy params)
 - Fuel cell hybrid vehicle
 - Neat fuel cell vehicle
 - Multiple drive cycles



Comparison of Hybrid, Neat, and Conventional Vehicles



Optimization of Fuel Cell Vehicle Design Provides Insight into System Trade-offs



Key Industry Partners Involved



Arthur D Little



3M

GRUPPO DE NORA

Honeywell



McDermott Technology, Inc.



Collaboration will help identify applicability and systems issues early in the R&D process.



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Draw Upon All Available Sources to Gather Data and New Models

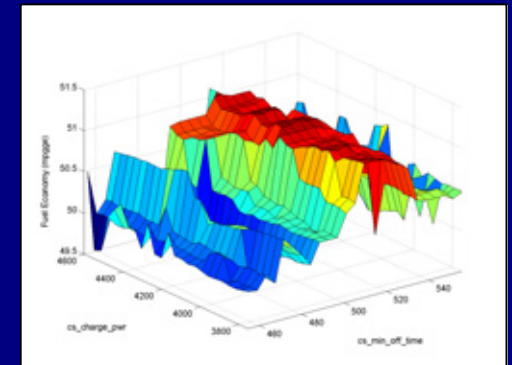
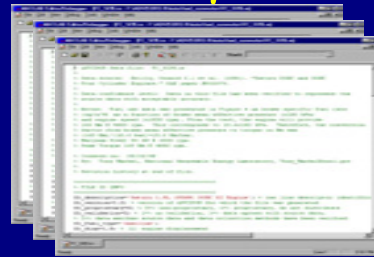
NREL, ORNL, ANL, Ford, GM, DaimlerChrysler, Delphi, Visteon, etc.

Test Data



Processing

Power of DOE modeling approach is application of data and models!



Modeling



Optimization

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